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Japan

GATT Reports on Tokyo's Trade Policies

OW1410054292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT
14 Oct 92

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 14 KYODO—The following are highlights of a report on Japan's trade policies and practices released Wednesday by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT):

- The Japanese Government continues to consult closely on trade issues with the private sector through a large number of advisory bodies. Interactions between these advisory bodies and the government remain largely informal and not generally subject to public scrutiny, thereby strengthening the discretionary powers available to the government.
- Confronted with pressures, especially from the United States and the European Community, to reduce bilateral trade frictions, Japan took market-opening measures and introduced financial incentives to promote imports. However, such incentives may assist in increasing exports by reducing costs of production, while succeeding in reducing trade frictions by promoting imports.
- Japan has demonstrated its readiness to accept bilateral solutions for trade problems in response to pressures from its major trading partners to reduce trade surpluses. Recent arrangements by Japanese firms to purchase automotive parts from U.S. suppliers appear to go further by giving the government's endorsement to specific bilateral objectives.
- Japan has also demonstrated its continued willingness to manage sensitive exports through maintaining "voluntary" export restraints and export monitoring arrangements on products where Japan is highly competitive. The tendency for major trading partners to press for, and Japan's readiness to agree to, management of specific trade problem as a means of addressing bilateral imbalances could subject the multilateral system to potentially damaging pressures.
- Japan has committed itself to liberalizing most import quotas on agricultural products. However, import quotas remain on a number of products, especially dairy products and starches, where Japan does not agree with the interpretations made by the GATT panel.
- While continuing to criticize regional and bilateral approaches to trade as undermining the multilateral trading system, Japan has accepted bilateral solutions, including voluntary export constraints and market-opening agreements, when confronted by external pressures. Such stances continue to give the impression of a country which, while seeking to reduce frictions with all trading partners, favors the growth of gray-area measures.

MITI Official Hints at Progress in GATT Talks

OW1510123492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT
15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Japan's vice trade minister hinted Thursday that considerable progress was made in farm and service sectors during a ministerial meeting between the United States and the European Community (EC) in Brussels early this week.

Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Yuji Tanahashi said at a news conference that the United States "could have nearly agreed to accept (the) EC's direct income payments to farmers."

Noting he has not yet confirmed the information, Tanahashi said that remaining outstanding points appear to be the rate of reduction and period for farm export subsidies and a U.S. demand for an EC oilseed production cutback.

According to diplomatic sources in Brussels, the United States offered the EC a package proposal showing some flexibility on reducing domestic farm support at the latest U.S.-EC ministerial meeting.

Given a narrowed gap between the U.S. and EC, expectations grew that by the end of this month the two economic powers could come to an agreement on the agricultural dispute, which is one of the obstacles to a swift conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the sources said.

Tanahashi said, "there remains a possibility of further progress being made at the EC summit to be held on Friday."

Akio Kyoya, vice farm minister, said at a separate press conference, "though I cannot confirm information that the U.S. and EC came closer in their contention, I guess (the result) was not so different from that."

Kyoya said there is apparent confirmation that the U.S. and EC will continue discussions.

The top EC trade negotiator, Frans Andriessen, and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills are expected to have bilateral talks in Canada, during a weekend gathering of the four major trading economies which are the U.S., the EC, Japan, and Canada, Kyoya said.

Taking all these situations into consideration, there still remains a possibility that the round will be concluded by the end of this year, the sources said.

A senior official at the Foreign Ministry said Japan will soon be pressured to open its rice market if the U.S. and EC reach a breakthrough agreement on the farm trade issue in bilateral talks this weekend in Canada.

The official, who declined to be identified, said when the Uruguay round is successfully concluded, France will benefit considerably in such areas as intellectual property rights.

"For France, therefore, it is the matter of choice between insisting on its current stance in farm trade talks (and further delay the entire negotiations) or benefit largely for itself," said the official.

He said it is possible France will make a concession with the U.S. at the last moment in the next meeting.

'Specter of Japan' in U.S. Presidential Politics

*OW1510022092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT
15 Oct 92*

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Oct. 15 KYODO—"The cold war is over and Japan has won."

Or so former Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas warned American voters as he sought the Democratic Party's nomination for president.

While Tsongas long ago made his exit from the presidential race, the specter of Japan—its economic prowess, warts and all—has survived on the campaign trail.

No campaign speech seems to be complete this election year without Japan—or Germany—coming into the picture, if the topic is how to treat the U.S. economic malaise or to assert the American position in the world.

A cursory survey of campaign pitches shows the practice of invoking Japanese or German experience comes as much from the lips of President George Bush as from his democratic rival, Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, and to a lesser extent from Texas billionaire Ross Perot, the Independent candidate.

Republican Bush, for instance, takes on both Japan and Germany when assuring American voters that American workers are still No. 1 in the world, the most competitive bar none.

"When you go looking for the world's most productive workers and farmers, you don't look to Japan, you don't look to Germany," the President said in remarks at a recent rally in Wisconsin.

"Look right here in the United States of America," Bush said, proudly pounding out the full name of the country.

On occasions when Bush feels the American work force does not hold the leading edge, and that something has to be done, the President likewise holds Japan and Germany as the countries to beat.

Preaching the merits of his "agenda for American renewal" in a recent campaign speech in Florida, Bush said of his blueprint for economic revitalization through education reform:

"My agenda charts a way to prepare our young people to excel in math and English and science because that's [the] way our kids will kick the socks off the Germans and the Japanese in economic competition."

The invocation of Japan and Germany in their twin roles as villains and exemplary models to follow, is equally evident in Clinton's campaign pronouncements.

Addressing a small-business group recently in Maryland, Clinton spoke of the benefits of government aid to the small guy exposed to the perils of global competition.

"I propose that we do something that the Japanese and the Germans are doing in a big way that we are only doing in a little way, and that's to establish 170 extension centers for small manufacturers throughout the country to help them compete in the global economy.

"That is what the Japanese and the Germans are doing for manufacturers and that is what we should be doing," Clinton said.

When the Democratic presidential aspirant needs a foreign culprit to blame for the miseries facing American businesses, Japan—the country which consistently runs the biggest trade surplus with the U.S.—provides the readily identifiable target.

Explains James Bosworth, president of the United States-Japan Foundation: "There is a tendency within the United States to measure ourselves in some ways against Japan. Americans are not comfortable with the fact that our economy is not doing well. And, we have some social problems. We regard Japan in some ways as a measurement of ourselves," he said.

"Once our economy improves, I think there will be less of a tendency to look at Japan critically," he said.

During another campaign appearance, Clinton said, "I am an expanded trade fellow. I believe in more trade. I believe in more trade on fair terms. I'm tired of seeing our country being played for a patsy by other wealthy countries."

That Japan was his target was clear, as Clinton finished up the don't-take-us-for-a-patsy analogy, reminding his audience: "Our biggest trade deficit is still with a high-wage country, Japan."

It is, however, Bush's visit to Japan in January—a trip portrayed in the U.S. media as a low point in Bush's otherwise strong diplomatic record—that has served as one of Clinton's most sustained attack lines—that his Republican opponent has demeaned America in the world.

"This administration goes to Japan and gets embarrassed," Clinton said in a recent campaign speech in Ohio.

The Bush visit went so badly that "the Japanese prime minister said he feels sympathy for the United States,"

Clinton added, repeating a line that he used at least twice in previous campaign appearances.

Like the presidential candidates, other American politicians also tend to invoke the experience of Japan and Germany in preaching what is and what is not good for the U.S. economy.

In arguing for a cut in the capital gains tax, something the Republicans believe is essential for the struggling U.S. economy, Vice President Dan Quayle says U.S. investors should get the tax break because Japanese and German businessmen do.

"Japan has a 1 percent capital gains tax, Germany has zero. That is not fair to our small business and to our people," the vice president told a television interviewer recently.

When Sam Nunn, an influential Democratic senator from Georgia, recently preached the virtues of savings, he too urged Americans to look at Japan and Germany.

"Japan and Germany have grown rapidly in the last few years, because they have a savings rate that is many times our savings rate," Nunn said at a news conference to release a bipartisan report that calls on the Americans to save more and spend less.

Miyazawa, Greenspan Discuss Economic Issues

OW1410040392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and visiting Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan on Wednesday exchanged views on a variety of global topics from the European currency turmoil and the struggling Russian economy to the future course of the U.S. and Japanese economies.

But during the 50-minute talks held at Miyazawa's official residence, Greenspan did not touch on how the U.S. Central Bank wants to engineer its credit policy, according to sources close to the premier.

The sources said that the discussions focused instead on more general matters like the medium-term and long-term outlook for the global economy.

Since Greenspan said on Saturday that the November 3 presidential election will not keep the U.S. Central Bank from acting if necessary, speculation has been rampant that a cut in interest rates is imminent.

The sources also said "no serious talks" took place on Germany's monetary policy, either. Some analysts say the German Bundesbank may decide to ease credit when it holds its council meeting on Thursday.

U.S. Formally Notified About Plutonium Shipment

OW1510143592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Japan formally notified the U.S. Government Thursday of its plans to transport about one ton of plutonium from France to Japan, government sources said.

The notification comes under an agreement between the two governments on the peaceful use of nuclear power and is the final step between Tokyo and Washington as preparations for the shipment enter their final stages.

A Japanese ship, the 4,800-ton Akatsuki Maru is on its way to Cherbourg, France, where it will pick up the plutonium to be used in a Japanese fast-breeder nuclear reactor.

For security purposes, the Japanese Government is not making the shipping schedule known, but the shipment of 133 casks holding the plutonium is expected to leave the French port some time later this month or early next month.

The plutonium has been extracted from spent nuclear fuel from Japan reprocessed by France's state-run nuclear fuel company.

In the notification, Japan outlined measures it will take in emergencies or a possible terrorist hijacking.

The Akatsuki Maru has been equipped with equipment which can automatically transmit the ship's location and status and controls to make opening and closing the cargo hold impossible.

To protect the transport, the Maritime Safety Agency's 6,500-ton patrol ship, the Shikishima, is being dispatched and the U.S. will monitor the shipment via satellite.

DA Director Says Government To Buy AWACS

OW1510113192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Defense Agency [DA] Director General Sohei Miyashita said Thursday that Japan is determined to purchase U.S.-made airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft in fiscal 1993.

At the Ground Self-Defense Force's Kaita Garrison in Hiroshima Prefecture, western Japan, Miyashita told a press conference that the Self-Defense Forces need to purchase necessary equipment.

Miyashita, a state minister in charge of the Defense Agency, said the agency needs to buy the AWACS airplanes even if it cancels the purchase of other military equipment.

Miyashita said the functions of AWACS planes are applicable to Japan's exclusively defensive strategy, which successive governments have taken as their basic defense policy.

The minister said the current E-2c early warning aircraft are not as effective as the AWACS planes, adding foreign countries easily can pinpoint radar facilities in Japan.

The AWACS planes can guide fighter planes and warships by pinpointing enemy planes and ships within a radius of 400 kilometers.

The Defense Agency is reluctant to accept the current price tag of more than 60 billion yen offered by the Boeing Co., maker of the AWACS. The price is about twice the agency's original estimate of 32.5 billion yen per plane.

The Defense Agency plans to buy four AWACS aircraft during the fiscal 1991-1995 defense program, which is aimed at improving rear support military facilities and includes a budget of 22.75 trillion yen.

Emperor Hopes for Friendly Ties From PRC Visit
OW1510113492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Emperor Akihito expressed hope Thursday his upcoming visit to China will serve as a good opportunity for the Chinese people to understand that Japan, together with its neighbors, is striving to contribute to the international community.

In a 30-minute interview with a group of Japanese and foreign reporters at the Imperial Palace, the emperor said although Japan and China have been maintaining peaceful exchanges, there is an "unfortunate history" in the modern era.

Akihito said he strongly hopes the two countries will pay due consideration to their past relations and look to the future.

He also said he wishes that long-lasting and friendly relations between the two countries will be established on the basis of mutual trust.

The rare interview given by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko took place prior to their visit to China from October 23 through 28.

The imperial couple will visit Beijing, the ancient capital of Xian in central China, and Shanghai at the invitation of the Chinese Government to mark the 20th anniversary of normalized bilateral relations.

This will be the first time for a Japanese emperor to visit China, where memories of the Japanese aggression before and during World War II are deep-rooted among the public.

Asked about opposition at home and abroad to his visit, Emperor Akihito said the government decided on the

trip after seriously considering various opinions about it, adding that freedom of speech is the principle of a democratic society.

Critics say the visit to China is intended to use the emperor for political purposes despite constitutional constraints on him.

They have also expressed concern the emperor would be forced to extend a "humiliating" apology for Japan's past aggression.

On his impression of China, Emperor Akihito said he has learnt a lot of things from the Chinese classics and history, and he has a profound respect for the country.

Emperor Akihito said he has heard his father Emperor Showa had had a visit to China in mind.

Empress Michiko said she felt a very grand feeling when she learned a song about the Yangzi River at elementary school, adding that impression still overlaps her image of China and the people living there.

The empress said she is reading Chinese folk stories (in preparation for the visit).

In a separate written reply to questions by journalists from China and Hong Kong, Emperor Akihito said, "it is important for the people of our nations to understand each other and deepen their friendship on a person-to-person basis."

The emperor said he hopes to meet as many Chinese people as possible during the October 23-28 trip and gain better understanding of China "which has deeply influenced Japan's culture" and about which he and Empress Michiko "have yet to learn."

Asked about his hobbies, Emperor Akihito replied he is interested in biology and history and would like to meet Chinese researchers on goby fish and also "learn first-hand" about Chinese history during his trip.

The emperor wrote research papers on goby during his days as crown prince.

Emperor Akihito's Schedule for PRC Visit Issued
OW1510041592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—The Imperial Household Agency, citing security concerns on the Chinese side, Thursday announced the delayed release of the schedule for Emperor Akihito's six-day visit to China from October 23.

The release of the details just days before the emperor's departure is unprecedented and in marked contrast with last year's imperial visit to Southeast Asia, when the schedule was released about a month in advance.

The schedule was decided in mid-September but agency officials refrained from releasing details after the Chinese side raised security concerns.

In addition to attending a banquet hosted by President Yang Shangkun, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko will meet a wide range of Chinese leaders.

Their schedule places particular emphasis on meetings with Chinese intellectuals but in keeping with Chinese concerns about security, the exact timing and venues of these meetings are not being disclosed.

During their stay, the emperor and empress will visit Beijing, the former capital of Xian in central China, and Shanghai.

They will leave from Tokyo's Narita Airport on a special flight October 23 and stay in Beijing until October 25.

During their Beijing stay, they will attend a welcoming ceremony near the eastern entrance to the Great Hall of the People and meet Yang and Premier Li Peng.

The banquet hosted by Yang will be held in the Great Hall of the People.

They will also attend a banquet hosted by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

The imperial couple will visit the Imperial Palace Museum and the Great Wall on the outskirts of Beijing.

Also in Beijing, while the emperor visits the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the empress will visit a kindergarten.

From October 25 to 27 they will stay in Xian, where they will visit the Shaanxi Province Museum and the seven-story, 58-meter Great Wild Goose Pagoda, which was built during the Tang Dynasty by the Buddhist monk Xuan Zang (596-664) to store Buddhist scriptures brought from India.

On October 27 they will go to Shanghai, where they will attend a reception given by the city's mayor and meet local academics and writers. They will also visit Shanghai Jiaotong University and tour a rural village near the city.

They will return to Japan on October 28.

Russia: No Plans To Give Tokyo KAL Downing Data

OW1410145592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1422 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Moscow has no plans to give Tokyo files on the 1983 downing of a South Korean airliner by Soviet fighters, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The ministry sent its senior official Shigeru Tsumori to Moscow on Tuesday after receiving a notice from the Russian Government last weekend it would hand over

the files to Japan, in addition to the United States and South Korea. Tsumori is deputy director general of the ministry's European and Oceanian Affairs Bureau.

However, the Russian Government reportedly notified the ministry Wednesday it will not deliver the files to Japan for a while, though President Boris Yeltsin gave copies to U.S. and South Korean officials Wednesday night.

With no specific explanations from Moscow on the matter, Nagao Hyodo, director general of the ministry's European and Oceanian Affairs Bureau, met with Russian Ambassador to Japan Lyudvig Chizhov to express regret over the decision and asked him to relay Japan's reaction to Moscow, the officials said.

The ministry has been calling on the Russian Government to hand over the files to Japan when Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev provides them to the International Civil Aviation Organization on Thursday, they said.

The Soviet fighters shot down the Korean Airlines 747 on September 1, 1983, after the aircraft strayed into Soviet airspace. All 269 passengers and crew on board, of whom 109 were South Korean, 62 American, and 28 Japanese, were killed.

Tokyo To Demand KAL Flight Data From Russia *SK1510022192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 15 Oct 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—Japan has registered its discontent with Russia for excluding Tokyo when handing over materials on the 1983 downing of a South Korean jetliner.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry expressed its discontent to the Russian Embassy in Tokyo and plans to demand the materials through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, Ministry officials said.

Russia gave 10 materials, including a transcript from the flight recorder, to Korea and the United States on the downing of the plane by a Soviet fighter near Sakhalin. The incident killed all 269 people aboard.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials and victims' families had been waiting in Moscow from last weekend after receiving unofficial notice from Russia that they would be given the documents.

The Russian Foreign Ministry told Japan on Wednesday that President Boris Yeltsin would hand over the materials in person to the Korean and U.S. sides, according to the officials here.

Russia asked Japan to be present when Foreign Minister Andrey Vladimirovich Kozyrev gives the same material to the ambassador of Canada, the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, they said. [sentence as received]

Moscow explained its exclusion of Japan from the hand-over ceremony by saying the usual practice is to give the materials to the country of the aircraft's manufacturer, the United States, and the country of the airline, Korea.

Japan argued that 28 of the victims were Japanese, the shootdown took place over waters near Japan, Japan actively participated in recovering the debris and that Tokyo has been demanding the materials ever since the incident.

Tokyo To Receive KAL Downing Data via Canada

OW1510141692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 14 KYODO—Japan will receive Russian files on the 1983 downing of a South Korean airliner from the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, Japanese officials said Thursday.

The documents to be handed over are copies of files transferred earlier Thursday to Canadian Ambassador to Russia Michael Bell, who acted as representative of the Ottawa-based International Civil Aviation Organization, the officials said.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev delivered the copied files to the Canadian diplomat in the presence of Hiroshi Shigeta, minister at the Japanese Embassy, and delegates from seven other countries, they said.

On Wednesday, Russian President Boris Yeltsin handed copies of the documents to officials of South Korea and the United States.

The transferred documents include transcriptions of the contents of the black box flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder, conversations between the plane's crew and ground control, as well as reports to the then-Soviet Government and the findings of experts investigating the incident.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry sent a senior official to Moscow on Tuesday after the Russian Government gave notice last weekend that it would hand over the files to Japan.

But on Wednesday, the Russian Government abruptly and without explanation notified the Japanese ministry that it will not deliver the files to Japan for an unspecified period, Japanese officials said.

The Korean Airlines Boeing 747, en route from Anchorage to Seoul, was shot down by a Soviet fighter on September 1, 1983, after the airliner strayed into Soviet airspace. The attack killed all 269 passengers and crew members on board, of whom 109 were South Korean, 62 American and 28 Japanese. Korean Airlines was later renamed as Korean Air.

While criticizing the former Soviet Government for its failure to disclose the truth of the incident, Kozyrev offered condolences to the bereaved families.

Asked why Russia failed to give copies of the files directly to Japan, the foreign minister told reporters that "U.S. and South Korean presidents had previously called on President Yeltsin to directly provide the documents."

Foreign Ventures on N. Territories Unconfirmed

OW1510090592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Diplomatic sources said Thursday they are unable to confirm reports that South Korean and German enterprises are launching fish processing businesses on two Japanese-claimed islands off Hokkaido.

The South Korean and German sources in Tokyo made the comments regarding the reported projects on Kunashiri and Shikotan Islands, two of the four islands Japan claims as its "northern territories." The territories were seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

South Kuril Islands Mayor N. Pokidin said early this month that a German enterprise has been building cold storage facilities on the two islands since last February.

He also said a South Korean enterprise has established a joint venture with a Russian enterprise to build a fish processing plant on Kunashiri Island.

The northern territories comprise the islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai Islets.

Japan maintains they are not part of the Kuril Islands, to which Japan renounced all claims under the 1951 San Francisco Peace treaty.

So far, only a Hong Kong enterprise's resort development project has been confirmed among reports about foreign businesses moving into the northern territories.

Japanese Government sources said that if the report about a South Korean company setting up business on one of the islands is true, the government will ask South Korea to exercise restraint on the project.

Swiss Vice President Urges Broad Cooperation

OW1310112892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Swiss Vice President Adolf Ogi called for broader cooperation between Switzerland and Japan in various economic fields in a meeting Tuesday [13 October] with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Japanese Government officials said Miyazawa told Ogi that Japan has ideal trade ties with Switzerland, with balanced exports and imports.

Ogi arrived in Tokyo Sunday to hold talks with Japanese leaders. He will leave Thursday.

Poll: Majority Optimistic on Ties With Russia

OW1210141792 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
12 Oct 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Excerpt] In a nationwide public opinion poll conducted for two days from 3 to 4 October, the Japan Public Opinion Poll Association, with which OKINAWA TIMES is affiliated, surveyed voters concerning participation of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] in UN peace-keeping operations (PKO) in Cambodia, and on the postponement of President Yeltsin's visit to Japan, which was scheduled for mid-September. According to the results of the poll, 59 percent of respondents said that they approved of the SDF's participation in the PKO in Cambodia, while 37 percent of them said that they were opposed to it. In this way, a sharp reversal had occurred between pros and cons over the SDF's participation in the PKO since late June when 54 percent of those polled in a public opinion poll were opposed to the SDF's participation in the PKO in Cambodia.

Asked about the postponement of President Yeltsin's planned visit to Japan, of those polled, 71 percent said that "we cannot understand the Russian attitude" while 21 percent said that "we can understand the Russian attitude." Only a small number of those polled said that the postponement would greatly change Russo-Japanese relations in the future, thereby indicating that the majority of Japanese are optimistic about the future of Russo-Japanese. [passage omitted on SDF participation in the PKO in Cambodia].

Asked about how the postponement of President Yeltsin's visit to Japan will affect future Russo-Japanese relations, 73 percent of those surveyed said that "no major change will occur in relations," or that the postponement will worsen relations for the time being, but that they will improve sooner or later." On the other hand, 23 percent of them said that "a sour relationship resulting from the postponement will continue between the two countries for a considerable time." Thus, the majority of Japanese are optimistic about future Russo-Japanese relations despite the postponement.

Asked about what sort of stand Japan should take on Russia, 45 percent of those polled said that "Japan should take a tougher stand on Russia" while 27 percent of them said that "Japan should understand Russia's situation."

Asked about how the Northern Territories issue should be resolved, 26 percent of those polled supported the Japanese Government's position, saying that "Japan should have the Russians recognize Japan's sovereignty over the four northern islands and deal flexibly with the question of when to return the islands to Japan." Asked about Japan's economic assistance to Russia, 42 percent of those questioned supported the Japanese Government's policy of not separating politics from economics, saying that "Japan should keep its economic assistance to Russia at the present level until the Northern Territories issue is resolved."

Takeshita Faction Considers Collective Leadership

OW1210143292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT
12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party's biggest faction moved toward collective leadership Monday as leader Shin Kanemaru is politically crippled by scandal and heir apparent Ichiro Ozawa has met strong opposition from senior faction members, party sources said.

Senior members of the 110-strong faction, formally called the Keiseikai, agreed in a meeting Monday to promote former Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and former Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi to the new posts of the faction's deputy chairmen.

The move showed the faction is headed for a combined leadership under Ozawa, a former party secretary general, Hashimoto and Obuchi, the sources said.

They said the most influential power bloc's future will have a major impact on the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who came to power under strong backing from Kanemaru and his faction in November 1991.

Both Hashimoto and Obuchi are regarded as very close to the faction's founder, former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who has stayed in the shadows since his fall from power in disgrace over the Recruit influence-peddling scandal of the late 1980s.

Hashimoto is considered Ozawa's main rivals for the next-generation leadership of the Takeshita faction.

Ozawa, designated by Kanemaru as deputy leader, has managed faction affairs since last year.

Some senior members, particularly Seiroku Kajiyama and Hashimoto, have been strongly dissatisfied with Ozawa's reportedly high-handed method of management, party sources said.

The leadership struggle among senior faction members has flared since Kanemaru became implicated in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal.

At Monday's meeting, Obuchi called for improvement in communications among members, while Kajiyama argued for restoring calm to the faction, the sources said.

Earlier in the day, Kajiyama and Ozawa met to discuss how to restructure the group.

Business Leaders Support Kanemaru's Resignation

OW1410072192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT
14 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Business leaders generally supported Wednesday the decision to quit the Diet

by Shin Kanemaru, the kingmaker of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, over his involvement in a money scandal.

They expressed hope that political reforms will be carried out as soon as possible to restore political stability.

Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), called Kanemaru's decision "a reasonable choice," saying he apparently made up his mind by fully taking into account public opinion and the prevalent political situation.

Hiraiwa expressed hope that political stability will be restored as soon as possible in view of growing concerns in the business community about the prolonged economic slump.

Takeshi Nagano, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), urged the government and the ruling party to implement comprehensive political reforms, including reform of the electoral system and regulations on political donations.

Osamu Uno, chairman of the Kansai Economic Federation, said "it is natural" for Kanemaru to resign his seat in the Diet in view of fierce public uproar.

He called on the ruling party to expedite political reforms, saying it should not forget that public attention is focused on steps to be taken by the party to do away with money-driven politics and consolidate political ethics.

Rengo Diet Group Urges Resumed Sagawa Probe

OW1410070492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Legislators affiliated with Japan's largest labor federation urged prosecutors Wednesday to resume their investigation into the 500 million yen received by ruling party kingmaker Shin Kanemaru.

The call was made by Osamu Ikeda, chief of a special committee of Rengosangiin on the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal, in a meeting with Kiyohiko Masui, head of the Tokyo public prosecutors office. Rengosangiin is the parliamentary group affiliated with Rengo (the Japanese trade union confederation).

Ikeda also asked that Kanemaru be questioned about the flow of the Sagawa money and that the contents of Kanemaru's letter to prosecutors admitting his guilt be made public.

The embattled Kanemaru yielded to public and party pressure Wednesday and resigned his seat in the House of Representatives. Outrage had mounted over Kanemaru's acceptance of the illegal donation from the trucking firm and his reported dealings with gangsters.

The Tokyo prosecutors office gave Kanemaru a summary indictment which allowed him to avoid questioning by prosecutors and a court trial. Kanemaru later paid a fine of 200,000 yen for receiving the 500 million yen in violation of the political funds control law.

In a press conference following his meeting with Masui, Ikeda said the chief prosecutor remarked that an investigation into possible income tax law violations has been launched and Kanemaru will be called in for questioning on this count.

Masui also said the contents of the Kanemaru letter cannot be made public until the entire investigation is completed, Ikeda told reporters.

Miyazawa 'Indirectly' Criticizes Kanemaru's Links

OW1410083492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa indirectly criticized power broker Shin Kanemaru's reported links with the underworld Wednesday, saying politicians should not maintain ties with organized crime.

"People involved in politics should not have connections with those (gangster) sorts of groups," Miyazawa told reporters shortly after Kanemaru announced that he is leaving parliament over his involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal.

It was the first time Miyazawa has commented on allegations that Kanemaru sought assistance indirectly from a gangster boss in 1987 to quell right-wing harassment of Noboru Takeshita, who was seeking the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which carries with it the premiership.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a separate news conference that while such testimony was made at the opening of the trial of the former president of the now defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., Hiroyasu Watanabe, the details are not clear.

Kato declined comment on whether it is important to clarify what happened.

Opposition parties are pressing for Kanemaru and Takeshita to appear as sworn witnesses before parliament to explain details about Kanemaru's acceptance of 500 million yen in illegal donations from Hiroyasu Watanabe, then president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, and his reported dealings with mobsters.

An extraordinary Diet session is expected to convene October 30.

Business Leaders on Kanemaru's Underworld Ties

*OW1510101492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT
15 Oct 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Hiroshi Saito, chairman of Japan Iron and Steel Federation, said Thursday he was dissatisfied about the political world's dull reaction to reports that lawmakers accepted illegal donations.

Shin Kanemaru, former Liberal Democratic Party vice president, announced Wednesday that he would resign from the Diet to take responsibility for accepting a 500 million yen illegal political donation.

Saito, also president of Nippon Steel Corp., said Japanese people want to know more details about Kanemaru accepting the money.

"The most sickening point is the politician's underworld ties with gangsters, though this is my personal opinion," Saito said.

"Although it is difficult to abolish all political donations, transparency is highly needed. We want to know how Kanemaru spent such an amount of money."

Keizo Saji, vice chairman of Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said, "business leaders like us should not be arrogant about Kanemaru's case. The business world also may be polluted by the underworld connection."

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the chamber, said, "underworld ties between the political world and the Japanese Mafia have not been fully cleared. At this moment, it's better for us to wait for possible self-purification in the political world."

Ishida Urges Takeshita To Explain Gangster Ties

*OW1510061892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT
15 Oct 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—The chief of the second largest opposition party called for former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday to appear in the Diet to answer questions on his alleged connection with a gangster who was reportedly involved in his quest for the premiership.

Komeito chairman Koshiro Ishida made the call at a meeting of the party's Central Committee one day after political kingmaker Shin Kanemaru announced his resignation from the House of Representatives because of his involvement in the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin scandal.

Ishida said it is absolutely necessary for Takeshita and Kanemaru to appear in the Diet to explain their relationship with Susumu Ishii, the late boss of the Inagawa-kai Gang, during the October 1987 presidential race of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Ishida said Takeshita has left "an unprecedented stain on Japanese politics" and called on him to resign from the lower house.

Shortly before the 1987 LDP presidential race, Kanemaru reportedly asked Ishii, through Hiroyasu Watanabe, the then president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., to force a right-wing group to stop a noisy campaign against Takeshita.

Ishii reportedly persuaded the rightists to stop their campaign and Takeshita won the election to the LDP presidency and with it the premiership.

Watanabe earlier this year said he gave an illegal political donation of 500 million yen to Kanemaru in 1990. The disclosure led to Kanemaru's resignation from the LDP vice presidency and the Diet.

Watanabe has been indicted on charges of aggravated breach of trust while running the now-defunct trucking firm.

Ishida also said it is essential for the Diet to make every effort to disclose whether Watanabe presented 2.2 billion yen to other LDP politicians, as has been reported in the media.

The Komeito leader also said the Diet should try to find out who ultimately received the 500 million yen from Kanemaru.

Political sources have said Kanemaru distributed the money among some 60 parliamentarians of the 110-member Takeshita faction, the largest in the governing party.

On August 27, Kanemaru told a press conference he received 500 million yen from Watanabe just before the February 1990 election for the lower house.

Kanemaru paid a 200,000 yen fine in late September after prosecutors filed a summary indictment against him on charges of violating the political funds control law. The summary indictment allowed Kanemaru to avoid questioning by prosecutors and a court trial.

Kanemaru 'Threatened' Agency Chief on Nagara Dam

*OW1510095492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT
15 Oct 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Political power broker Shin Kanemaru two years ago threatened an environment agency chief who strongly opposed a controversial dam construction project at Nagara River in central Japan, the former chief said Thursday.

Ishimatsu Kitagawa, then director general of the environment agency, said in an interview with KYODO News Service that Kanemaru telephoned him about three times in 1990 to criticize him for opposing the project while he was a cabinet minister.

The construction of the dam on the Nagara River in Nagashima, Mie Prefecture, originally won cabinet approval in 1965.

After a 1964-1968 environmental impact study, the construction ministry began constructing the dam in July 1988 to prevent floods and provide water to nearby industrial areas.

Kitagawa said the fiercest call from Kanemaru came one week after Kitagawa observed the construction site in November 1990 for the first time as the head of the environment agency and expressed his concern over the project.

Kitagawa had also voiced concern in late February 1990, soon after he was appointed to the post, saying construction of the dam would trigger environmental damage such as water pollution and pointed out the danger of typhoons washing away the bank at the mouth of the river.

Later, at the end of December, Kitagawa urged the Construction Ministry to conduct further studies of the effects the dam would have on the water and wildlife in the area.

According to Kitagawa, Kanemaru asked in the phone call if Kitagawa understood the importance of the cabinet decision on the project, and said the dam was necessary there and should be constructed soon.

Kanemaru, then the head of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's largest faction led by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, became very angry when Kitagawa argued that the cabinet decision was made 20 years ago and pointed out that the environment agency had not been established at the time, Kitagawa said.

The environment agency head told Kanemaru he decided to oppose the project as the head of the agency responsible for protecting the environment and that the public would not follow politicians who did not keep up with the times.

Kanemaru hung up when Kitagawa said he would not succumb to threats, Kitagawa recalled.

He also indicated that Kanemaru had suggested that if Kitagawa continued to oppose the project, there would be some impact during the election. But he did not elaborate further on the matter.

Kitagawa said the Construction Ministry must have been concerned that the project could have been halted at the time and the only person who could have put pressure on him directly was Kanemaru.

Environmentalists and residents of the area oppose the dam project, which is estimated to cost a total of 150 billion yen, about the same cost of building the new Tokyo metropolitan government building.

The Nagara River, one of Japan's largest rivers, is rich in fish and plant life, some of which is regarded as rare or precious.

Press Protests Against Kanemaru, Demands Conference

OW1510123392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—A press club of reporters assigned to cover the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) lodged a protest Thursday against LDP kingpin Shin Kanemaru for not holding a press conference after he announced his resignation from the Diet.

The reporters also called on Kanemaru and Moriyoshi Sato, secretary general of the LDP's largest faction, which Kanemaru led, to hold a formal press conference in connection with his retirement as a member of the House of the Representatives.

When he retired Wednesday, Kanemaru refused to hold a press conference and only met with a few reporters covering the faction to explain his retirement after his meeting with the faction's senior members to announce that he had tendered a letter of resignation from the lower house.

In response to the reporters' request, Sato said he will try to meet the demand but added he thinks it will be difficult to do so.

Kanemaru left the Diet and quit as head of the largest faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to take responsibility for his illicit receipt of 500 million yen in donations in January 1990 from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin, a now-defunct trucking company.

Miyashita Rebukes Call for Anticorruption 'Coup'

OW1510043792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita on Thursday sharply rebuked a call for a coup d'etat or revolution to stop political corruption, apparently made by an officer in Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF).

He said a coup is unacceptable in a parliamentary democracy and condemned the comment as "inexcusable."

The officer, Maj. Shinsaku Yanai, 45, made the call in connection with an illegal political donation of 500 million yen received by Shin Kanemaru, a power broker in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Kanemaru, who earlier paid a 200,000 yen fine, announced Wednesday that he is resigning from the Diet.

Yanai, a teacher of war history at the Chiba-based Anti-Aircraft Artillery School, criticized public prosecutors for allowing Kanemaru to be dealt with summarily without having to answer questions. He made the call in an article contributed to a weekly magazine published Thursday.

Miyashita told reporters during an inspection tour in Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, that he will take proper action against the major after the agency confirms his real intentions in making the statement.

Yanai, in a byline article in the popular magazine, SHUKAN BUNSHUN, referred to Kanemaru's receipt of the 500 million yen donation from the gangster-linked Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Trucking Company and said that in his personal opinion it is now impossible to correct political corruption legally through elections.

He said Kanemaru was dealt with through a summary indictment because of his political importance, but in a democracy he deserved equal treatment with other offenders before the law.

The major asserted that there is no way to halt political corruption other than by a coup or a revolution.

Also on Thursday, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said at a news conference the statement was unacceptable.

While uniformed members of the SDF enjoy freedom of thought, Kato said, "If they express opinions that negate the principles of democracy, it may cause unnecessary misunderstandings among the public."

Tsushima Questions Effects of Tax Cut on Economy

OW1210134292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Tax reforms should be debated from a medium-term perspective but it is not certain to what extent they will help stimulate the nation's economy, a senior Liberal Democratic Party official said Monday.

Yuji Tsushima, vice chairman of the ruling party's Policy Affairs Research Council, said the ratio of direct taxes, such as income tax, to total tax revenues tends to increase against indirect taxes, and that tax cuts may therefore have to be considered.

But the former Finance Ministry official, speaking at a seminar at the Japan Press Center, questioned the effect of a tax cut on helping prop up the economy, saying that while it would require strenuous efforts to make up for tax revenue shortfalls of trillions of yen that would accompany tax cuts, the amount of an expected tax cut per capita would be small.

He also added that changing the ratio of the two types of tax must be debated in parallel with possible social

security reforms, as changes in the tax system would affect different people in different classes.

In the fiscal 1992 budget, direct taxes account for 74.1 percent of all tax revenues, compared with 91.7 percent in the United States and 49.7 percent in Germany in fiscal 1990, and 39.1 percent in France in 1989.

With respect to the controversial possible flotation of deficit-covering bonds, Tsushima said, "the question of issuing them is not as decisive a matter as in the past."

Meanwhile, he said Japan's short-term interest rates are too high, compared with yields on stocks.

But Tsushima said that does not mean the official discount rate should be cut immediately, and that lower money rates without a discount rate cut could be made possible by lowering margin spreads between the key rate and short-term money rates.

He said he did not have a clear idea of the policies conducted by the Bank of Japan last year, but things have changed as the central bank admitted it was not expecting the nation's economy to become as bad as it currently is.

On the issue of bailing out financially difficult housing loan corporations, Tsushima suggested selecting those "that should live and those that should not." He supported injecting taxpayers' money into rescuing firms "that should" live, given the public nature of the housing issue.

Tsushima also endorsed the utmost flexibility in tax measures to make the proposed land-purchasing corporation function effectively. But he was against taking a legislative approach to the issue, hoping the project would be carried out through existing laws.

The Japanese Government, in cooperation with the banking industry, is working to launch the corporation aimed at trading properties held by financial institutions as collateral for nonperforming loans.

Banks have been calling for freeing taxes when they liquidate the properties and incur losses through such transactions.

Nikkeiren, Rengo Urge Income Tax Cut

OW1310034492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japanese business leaders and a major trade union agreed Tuesday [13 October] that the government should reduce income taxes for middle-class salaried workers to give an instant boost to the anemic economy.

At their regular meeting, the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) and the Japan Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) also agreed that the adoption of a supplementary budget should not be linked to debate on the Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin money scandal

and that steps should be taken to narrow the price gap between Japan and other countries.

With the economy still in the doldrums despite the government's bailout package announced in August, calls have been gaining momentum for an income tax cut which, it is widely believed, would offer a quicker cure for the economy than a fiscal or monetary stimulus.

The two groups also hope to prevent discussion of the Sagawa Scandal from dominating the agenda of the extraordinary session of the Diet which begins on October 30, as this could effectively block passage of the badly needed additional budget. But they broke ranks over plans for an institution designed to purchase some of the massive volume of property that banks are currently holding as collateral against bad loans, which the banking industry hopes to see established by the end of the year.

Rengo opposed the formation of such an institution, which it says would be detrimental to efforts to reduce Japan's phenomenally high land prices to the levels that obtained before the so-called "bubble" economic boom of the late 1980s. The business lobby, however, disagreed, saying that the purpose of the institution is to stimulate inactive land transactions and not to raise land prices.

Hata: 'No Intention' of Issuing Deficit-Covering Bonds

OW1410025892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said Wednesday the government has no intention of issuing deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1993, beginning next April.

Hata, in an address given during official tests on coins at the ministry's Mint Bureau in Osaka, said Japan must push fiscal reforms through cutbacks on spending and cost-cutting efforts on the premise that no more deficit-covering bonds will be issued.

Hata made the comment while speaking on the fiscal 1993 budget.

He expressed hope that the government's 10.7 trillion yen stimulus package and the cut in the official discount rate in July would contribute to sustained growth of the Japanese economy, which he said is now in "an adjustment phase."

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) last reduced its official discount rate by 0.5 percentage point to 3.25 percent per annum, the lowest level since October 1989, on July 27.

White Paper: 1991 Criminal Cases Hit Postwar High

OW1310015892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0127 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The number of criminal cases hit a postwar high of 2,284,401 in 1991, up about 67,000 from the previous year, according to an annual report released on Tuesday [13 October] by the Justice Ministry. The 1991 white paper, approved by the cabinet earlier Tuesday, adds that the total of crime cases excluding traffic accident-related incidents also amounted to a postwar record of 1,707,877, up some 71,000.

By type of crime, theft topped the list with a 65.8 percent share, followed by traffic accident-related crimes with 25.2 percent. These two categories combined accounted for more than 90 percent of the total crime cases. While the number of theft and embezzlement cases showed year-on-year increases, those of fraud and traffic accident-related crime took a downturn, the white paper says.

In the very serious crime category, murder cases continued their declining trend of the past several years, while criminal injury, violence, and extortion cases also registered a year-on-year decrease. Criminal cases associated with stimulants [as received], by contrast, maintained a high profile, the paper shows.

Although crimes perpetrated by those aged between 14 years or above and 20 years or below marked a decrease, the number of crimes committed by persons aged 60 years or older rose from the previous year. The number of criminal cases involving foreigners increased to about 4,800, more than half of which involved theft, the white paper says.

Public prosecutors' offices dealt with criminal cases involving 2,195,771 people last year, of whom 4.1 percent were formally indicted, 52.5 percent were summarily indicted and 23.3 percent received no charge.

The white paper records that criminal cases involving women, with the exception of traffic accident-related incidents, first exceeded 10 percent of the crime total in 1963. Such cases passed the 20 percent mark in 1988, with an increasing number of women aged between 14 years or older and 20 years or younger arrested for shoplifting. The recent upward trend in criminal cases involving women stems from a rise in female juvenile delinquency, as evidenced by the fact that 54 percent of women arrested last year were juveniles, the white paper says.

Video Series Highlights Advanced Biotechnology

922A0382A Tokyo NORIN SUISANSHO KOHO in Japanese Jul 92 pp 34-35

[Article by agricultural journalist Yutaka Yamagami: "State-of-the-Art Biotech on Video"]

[Text] Biotechnology now is progressing rapidly. The interest in this state-of-the-art technology is very high. It now is an atmosphere where bioindustries, including agriculture, are behind the times if biotechnology is not performed somehow or other. Corporations also are enthusiastically training personnel in this field.

Recently, the Biosystems Special Industry Technical Research Promotion Organization (Bioresearch Organization) has prepared a video manual on the basic methods of such biotechnology. This was prepared in an attempt to disseminate basic technology which has been established so far, and the major targets are students and young researchers.

The contents of the first instructional videos in Japan on this state-of-the-art technology are introduced below.

It is comprised of four tapes on plants and one on livestock.

World of Plant Biotechnology (Tape 1)

Plant biotechnology now has developed from basic research to the practical stage. Here, corporations actually aggressively undertaking state of the art technology are visited on-site and the actual development of new kinds of products applying biotechnology are seen. At the same time, the technical problems are defined and the direction of future research is explored. It shows the present and future of plant biotechnology, so to speak. (Run time: 30 minutes)

Plant Gene Recombination Technology (Tape 2)

Character conversion by gene recombination already has been established at the test stage for white potatoes, rice plants, corn, tomatoes, and tobacco, but here, uses for genetic analysis and development of superior kinds of products are anticipated. The mechanisms and actual practice of the binary vector method and electroporation method in recombination technology are explained. (Run time: 32 minutes)

Cloning and Sequencing (Tape 3)

While gene recombination technology is progressing, the discovery of useful genes incorporated in plants has become important. That is made possible by combining m-RNA which transmits the amino acid blueprint and the c-DNA in a mold and analyzing the base arrangement. Here, the mechanism and experimental points are introduced. (Run time: 25 minutes)

Application of DNA Analysis Technology (Tape 4)

The most recent application technology that currently has gone beyond basic science and is being put into practical use is explained, such as Southern hybridization, DNA duplication technology using the PCR method, DNA probe diagnostic methods, DNA fingerprinting, and gene mapping by the RFLP method. (Run time: 25 minutes)

Cow External Fertilization Technology (Tape 5)

A large quantity of immature eggs gathered from the ovary of the body of Japanese cows are matured outside the body, sperm that has been treated to cause fertilization is inseminated in those mature eggs, they are fertilized, an embryo is produced, it is transplanted into a dairy cow, and a calf of the Japanese cow is delivered. These technology points are specifically explained. (Run time: 38 minutes).

North Korea

South Urged to Abandon Team Spirit

*SK1510004992 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] The sixth contact of members of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee [JNCC] was held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom today.

At the contact, our side stressed the importance of assuming a correct position to implement the joint declaration in order to make successful progress in the two sides' members' contact. However, the South side, while talking about negotiations at the table during contacts, is continuing insular [paetajogin] acts and seeking reliance on outside forces. Our side took the South to task for this.

Our side pointed out that at the fifth members' contact, we warned the South side of the attempt to attack us, who are the same people, together with the United States, instead of an effort to realize the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in unity with us, the dialogue partner. Despite this, the South side made the decision together with the United States to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a nuclear war exercise—and to freeze the plan of the second-stage reduction of the U.S. troops in South Korea, crying over the fiction of nuclear development by the North. Our side branded the decision as an intolerable challenge to the fellow countrymen and the nation, which is desirous of denuclearization, and a deliberate act to nullify the joint denuclearization declaration proclaimed by the sides to the world.

Our side closely questioned the South side whether it will realize the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula in unity with us or will cause nuclear calamities for our people by depending on the United States.

Our side also pointed out that the South side is acting as if it were interested in discussing inspection regulations while attempting to nullify the joint denuclearization declaration. Our side urged the South side to show its clear stance as to whether it considers important the promise made with fellow countrymen or the interests of outside forces; whether it has the will to implement the joint denuclearization declaration and whether it will resume nuclear war exercises.

Our side seriously warned that if the South side resumes the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a criminal nuclear war exercise—a grave obstacle would be erected in the implementation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization and that the South side would never be able to evade the responsibility.

The South side, at a loss for words in the face of our side's just reproach, told a lie that the adoption of the decision to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise at the South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting was a distortion of facts. The South side insisted that the Team Spirit joint military exercise is not a nuclear war exercise but an exercise for defense.

Concerning the South side's claim, our side, by showing actual data, clarified that the Team Spirit joint military exercise is a nuclear war exercise against us. Our side closely questioned the South side whether the staging of a nuclear war exercise together with outside forces—the nuclear power—against the same people is the principle raved about by the South side for resolution by the parties concerned.

Our side pointed out that the South side's deliberate foot-dragging in discussing the inspection regulations is clearly designed to fabricate pretexts for resuming the Team Spirit joint military exercise. Even if the two sides sit to discuss inspection regulations, such a discussion would end in vain should the South side, together with outside forces, continue acts not related to inspection regulations.

On the assumption that at the next contact the South side would unequivocally answer the question of whether Team Spirit would be resumed or not, our side proposed to discuss Chapter 3: Definition of Objects of Inspection for Verification of Denuclearization, in the draft rules of inspection. Articles presented by our side for discussing Chapter 3 clearly stipulate the principle of designating objects of inspection, method of selecting objects of inspection, and method for overcoming obstacles arising in the course of conducting the actual inspection in compliance with contents of the agreement on the joint denuclearization declaration and on formation and operation of the JNCC. However, the South side's draft reflects only the method of inspection, which does not correspond to the title of Chapter 3, and excludes U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea from inspection.

Our side urged the South to specify in the rules of inspection an overall inspection of the U.S. nuclear weapons and bases as demanded by the nation and international conscience and no longer to deny that there are U.S. nuclear weapons and bases in South Korea.

Concluding the contact, our side urged the South once again to stop acts contradictory to the spirit of the joint declaration on denuclearization outside the conference room.

The sides agreed to hold the seventh contact of members on 29 October.

Must 'Unconditionally Stop' Exercise

SK1510105692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 15 Oct 92

[“Team Spirit” Must Be Stopped Unconditionally”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The United States and the South Korean authorities must unconditionally stop the “Team Spirit” military manoeuvres, urges NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

Their scheme to resume the “Team Spirit” is an intolerable challenge to our efforts for peace and an undisguised perfidy to the North-South agreement, the article says, and continues:

The “Team Spirit” is a very dangerous preliminary war and a test nuclear war endangering peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

Each time the military exercises were staged, dark clouds of war were brought to the Korean peninsula and North-South negotiations which had been progressing smoothly were suspended.

Since they are well aware of the grave effect of the “Team Spirit” on peace of the Korean peninsula and North-South relations, the United States and the South Korean authorities announced this year that they would stop the military manoeuvres, stating that this step was aimed at helping toward detente on the peninsula and improvement of North-South relations.

The “Team Spirit” is not for “detering a war” but for unleashing it.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must promptly cancel the plan of the anachronistic “Team Spirit” war gamble and take a positive step favorable to the implementation of the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization.

If they dare resume the joint military exercises next year, they will face bitter denunciation at home and abroad as the very one who keys up tension and spoils North-South dialogue.

KCNA Reviews 15 Oct Pyongyang Press

SK1510062292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-illustrated report that the great leader President Kim Il-song called on Michael O'Riordan, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland, at the guest house.

Carried in the press is a message of sympathy sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak for the damages caused by an earthquake in Egypt.

Papers print a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who is general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] to Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, upon his assumption of office as president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Appearing in the press is a message to President Kim Il-song which came from Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of China, Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, and Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 43rd founding anniversary of the PRC.

President Kim Il-song received reply messages from foreign state leaders and congratulatory messages and letters from different countries, says NODONG SINMUN.

It is reported in the press that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 44th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Given in the press is an account of a meeting of the employees of the Korea General Tobacco Company held to carry through the tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

An article of NODONG SINMUN deals with the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il to the construction of the Pyongyang thermal power plant to solve the question of heating for citizens of the capital.

Echoed in the daily are voices of foreign pressmen who unanimously praised that Korea owes all her achievements to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il. Voices of South Korean people highly lauding him as the great lodestar of the nation are also conveyed in it.

Papers give an account of a meeting of teachers of military schools at all levels of the Korean People's Army held in Pyongyang.

Talks were held in Pyongyang between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party, and the new Korean ambassador and the new Korean permanent representative presented their credentials respectively to the Tanzanian president and the general director of the UNESCO, reports NODONG SINMUN.

Econews of the press includes reports that the construction of a monument to the victory in the Fatherland

Liberation War is progressing apace and textile workers are greeting day of the textile industry with shining achievements in labour.

Given in the press is an account of an international consultation on assurance of quality in health care opened in Pyongyang.

The press carries a letter sent by the head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks to the senior delegate of the South side accusing the South side of faking up and publishing the so-called "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" and deciding to resume the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises together with the United States some time ago.

Papers carry a statement of the C.C., the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and the gist of a statement of the Tokyo mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) denouncing the fabrication and publication of the results of the investigation into the so-called "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" by the South Korean puppet Security Planning Board.

Given in the press is an account of the sixth contact of members of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee held in Panmunjom.

Commentaries of the press blast the outburst of a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry that deliberation on the reorganization of the U.N. Security Council should begin in the U.N.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article demanding that the "Team Spirit" war exercises be discontinued unconditionally and an article hitting out at the United States for resorting to the policy of show-down of strength on the Korean peninsula.

Given in the press are accounts of functions held in different countries in the month of supporting the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

Zairean and Indian newspapers published articles regarding the problem of "comfort women for the army", says the press.

Papers report that a memorial service on the 25th anniversary of the death in battle of Che Guevara was held in Cuba, the Egyptian president paid a visit to China, Cheddi Jagan was inaugurated as president of Guyana, Ion Iliescu was reelected president of Romania and Libya called for the democratization of the United Nations.

Premier's Letter to Southern Counterpart

*SK1410111992 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0900 GMT 14 Oct 92*

[“Letter” from Yon Hyong-muk, head of the North delegation to the North-South high-level talks and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, to Hyon Sung-chong, senior member of the South delegation and South Korean prime minister, on 14 October]

[Text] At the eighth North-South high-level talks in Pyongyang, the North and South adopted and effectuated annexed agreements on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange and provided conditions for putting each joint committee into operation, thus enabling the North-South agreement to enter the stage of actual practice.

When North-South joint committees begin operating successfully in November—as both sides have agreed—a new phase of reconciliation, detente, peace, and reunification between the North and South will undoubtedly open to replace the current misunderstanding, mistrust, confrontation, and tension.

All fellow countrymen welcome the improvement in North-South relations, although there are some vicissitudes, and sincerely hope that agreements between the two sides can be implemented without fail in a good atmosphere.

Not only our people but also peace-loving people throughout the world express great interest in the positive development of the situation on the Korean peninsula and unanimously hope that the situation will continue to advance toward detente.

However, your side's recent alarming actions at home and abroad have made people deeply concerned about implementation of the North-South agreement and the future of improved North-South relations.

As is known, your side some time ago fabricated and then announced another antirepublic smear campaign—the incident of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] in South Korea. Following this, your side held the so-called annual security consultative conference with the United States and decided to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise, thus provoking us, a partner in dialogue. Moreover, your side decided to suspend the second phase of reduction of U.S. forces in South Korea and to deploy the U.S. rapid deployment deterrent forces in South Korea.

Needless to say, this is an extremely dangerous act intended to block the North-South dialogue, which is advancing well, and to return the situation on the Korean peninsula to its original state of confrontation. This deeply worries all fellow countrymen and peace-loving people throughout the world who want reconciliation, detente, peace, and reunification.

At a time when the implementation of historic documents that were the result of joint efforts made by the North and South for the last two years or so is near at hand, your side openly committed antidiologue, antireunification, nation-selling flunkeyist acts. We cannot hide our surprise at this.

As our side has already clarified, the so-called incident of the WPK in South Korea that your side is talking about loudly is nothing but a stereotypical political smear drama produced by the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] in preparation for the presidential election in December.

Anyone who has even the slightest knowledge of your domestic affairs is well aware that the so-called WPK incident in South Korea has been worked out with a view to reversing public sentiment and restoring the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] regime through shock therapy in a pitiful situation. People from all social strata reject the DLP, and the DLP's internal structure is being divided and split into many factions before the presidential election.

Elections can be held in South Korea as many times as wanted, but the attempt to reverse the situation, which is already declining, by fabricating an insidious political smear drama that lays the blame at our door is indeed deplorable.

Moreover, at a time when your side should direct greater interest than ever before to ensuring detente and peace before the North-South joint committees begin operating, your side went to the United States to conspire about war and decided to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise. We must regard your side's behavior as a very grave act.

The act of signing the annexed agreement on nonaggression face to face with us—the same people—in the past and of promising a war exercise to attack the same people today by turning its back in collusion with outside forces cannot be regarded as a reasonable act.

The war exercise and North-South dialogue cannot be consistent with each other. Whenever the Team Spirit joint military exercise has been held, North-South dialogue was either suspended at once or ruptured. Your side must be well aware of this.

Nevertheless, your side is going to resume the war exercise, which was suspended even before the effectuation of the basic North-South agreement. You are going to resume it at a time when the annexed agreements have been adopted and have entered a stage of full-scale practice. We cannot understand this.

In particular, we want to make an issue of the following: The resumption of the Team Spirit joint military exercise completely infringes upon the North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration. Their implementation was solemnly declared by both sides before the nation.

In the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange between the North and the South, the two sides have already promised to achieve national reconciliation by eliminating political and military confrontation, to prevent armed aggression and clashes, and to ensure detente and peace. In a joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the North and the South also pledged to remove the danger of nuclear war by realizing the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and pledged not to accept or use any nuclear weapon.

In agreements on turning the status of the armistice to that of peace as stipulated in Chapter Five in the annexed agreement on reconciliation, on nonuse of armed forces as stipulated in Chapter One in the annexed agreement on nonaggression, and on peaceful resolution of conflicts and prevention of accidental armed clashes as stipulated in Chapter Two, the North and the South clearly defined as an established fact [myongbaekhi kijongsasilhwa hada] the suspension of the counter-peace and confrontation-seeking Team Spirit joint military exercise.

At the sixth North-South high-level talks held in mid-February this year, your side's former prime minister said that the Team Spirit joint military exercise was suspended to improve North-South relations and relax tension and stressed that weapons aimed at fellow countrymen would be converted to farming tools for use in the fields. We recognize that his remarks were based on the intent to pursue such an aim.

Reversing the promise made before the nation as well as its own remarks, your side is going to resume the criminal nuclear war exercise along with outside forces. Now we must ask your side if you have national conscience and faith.

Your side used our fictitious nuclear development as a pretext for resuming the military exercise, but no one can sympathize with this.

As for the nuclear development issue your side is talking about, it was not a problem at the beginning; the United States fabricated this falsehood for its own insidious political purpose. Our nuclear policy is aimed only at peaceful construction. This was clearly proved by three separate International Atomic Energy Agency surprise inspections.

The responsibility for the failure in conducting the North-South nuclear inspection rests totally on your side. Your side is evading overall inspections of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea. The world knows this.

Nevertheless, your side is attempting to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise by using the nuclear issue as a pretext. We must recognize that this is an act to destroy thoroughly the North-South dialogue, abandon

the fulfillment of the North-South agreements and the joint denuclearization declaration, and declare a full-scale confrontation with us.

We cannot suppress disappointment for the fact that although your side has produced good documents of agreement in a meeting with fellow countrymen, your side is not seeking their implementation. Rather, you have conspired on an antinational war exercise with outside forces by visiting them in person, thus trying to rupture dialogue.

If your side values collaboration with outside forces more than the promise made to the same people, and if your side does not give precedence to national interests over the interests of outside forces, your side cannot be an independent partner of dialogue. You must realize this.

Your side cannot justify your antidialogue, antipeace, antireunification act with any excuses, nor can it avoid responsibility for this. Now, the progress in North-South relations and fulfillment of the North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration depend totally on your side's attitude in the future.

I demand that your side frankly admit that the so-called incident of the WPK in South Korea is a smear drama fabricated for election strategies and apologize for this. I also urge you to unconditionally withdraw the unjust decision to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercise against us and to continue the reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea.

Along with this, we urge your side to repatriate the old man Yi In-mo immediately, to establish the meeting place in Panmunjom for separated families, and to truly improve North-South relations in conformity with the unanimous demand of people at home and abroad.

If your side persistently travels the road of confrontation and war rather than accepting our advice, you will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

Daily Praises Powerful, Monolithic Party

*SK1410141292 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0017 GMT 9 Oct 92*

[NODONG SINMUN 9 October special article: "Our Party Is the Powerful Unit Which Has Formed a Firm Monolithic Body With the Leader as Its Center"]

[Text] As socialist construction advances, the party's leadership emerges as a more important demand. [sentence as heard] Strengthening the party in conformity with this is a very important problem related to the destiny of the revolution. Our party is highly displaying its invincible might today as the party leading the socialist cause because it expounds the correct principle of building party organizations, and it brilliantly embodies it.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Only by adhering to the principle of building the party centered on the leader and thoroughly embodying it in the sector of party organization building can the party of the working class appear to be an outstanding organized unit.

In order for the working class' party to firmly maintain its leading position in society and to realize its political leadership, it is imperative to firmly unite organizationally. The party is a political organization in which advanced elements of the working class and the working masses are firmly rallied organizationally. How the party performs its mission and duty depends on how it is firmly rallied organizationally. The party that is not firmly rallied organizationally cannot display its might nor can it continue to exist.

The entire party is firmly united organizationally and forms a monolithic body with the leader as the center. Party members are rallied into a united body organizationally. Herein lies the might and essential characteristics of our party. This is a brilliant achievement by our party in the struggle to thoroughly embody the principle of building party organizations under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Building the party's organizations is a task of building the party into an organizationally solid monolithic body. How we properly carry out the building of party organizations can determine whether we can build the party into a militant unit which is firmly united organizationally.

The great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have expounded the unique theory of building party organizations based on the immortal *chuche* idea, and they have brilliantly embodied it. The essential characteristics of the principle of building *chuche*-oriented party organizations lies in the fact that the principle has elucidated the road of building the party into the leader's [*suryong*] party based on the revolutionary view of the leader. This is the most correct party building principle, which is based on the scientific explanation of the party's inherent character and the leader's position and role.

The brain [*noesu*] in the party is the organic united body of party members, and organization should be built with the brain as the center. The brain is the leader [*suryong*]. Organizationally uniting with the leader [*suryong*] as the center is precisely the life of the working class' party. The *chuche*-oriented party building theory is a most scientific and revolutionary theory which elucidates the way to build the party into an invincible party by strengthening it in conformity with its inherent nature.

Thanks to this unique principle of building party organizations, our party has been able not only to victoriously pioneer the future of party building in the era of independence without the slightest deviation and vicissitudes, but also to be strengthened and developed into an invincible party firmly united organizationally.

Our party has paid particular attention to seeing to it that the entire party achieves unity organizationally and establishes the revolutionary discipline of moving as one in embodying the principle of building party organizations. For the entire party to achieve unity organizationally and to establish the revolutionary discipline of moving as one is the inherent characteristic of the working class' party and is an important factor determining the party's solidness and invincibility.

The party's combat capability lies in firmly uniting with the leader as the center. If the entire party fails to unite around the leader organizationally and to establish the strong discipline of moving as one, it will become feeble.

In a bid to achieve an organizational unity centered on the leader and to establish revolutionary disciplines that move as one body, it is important for all party members to completely adhere to the democratic centralist principle. This is because it is one with which party organizations are constructed by applying the basic principles of setting up the party's monolithic ideological system.

Our party has always adhered to the democratic centralist principle in building the party. The intention of our party's struggle to embody the democratic centralist principle has been to firmly guarantee the party members' unity in their ideology, will, and activities.

The genuine essence of the party democracy lies in leading all party members to rally themselves around the leader and to further carry out the goals assigned by the party. Our party, therefore, has embodied democracy in accordance with centralism. This is because centralism basically demands that the intention of the broad segments of the party members should be integrated into one and that the entire party should move like one.

By thoroughly embodying the democratic centralist principle, our party has seen to it that the entire party should grasp the leader's intention, that all party organizations and party members should firmly rally themselves around the leader, and that they should move like one according to the leader's intention.

Our party has properly established the party's organizational structure and system. As a result, the entire party can achieve the organizational unity centered on the leader and can set up the revolutionary discipline moving like one. Our party has seen to it that the party cells and the infrastructural party organizations should be firmly consolidated and that the party committees at every level should grasp and lead all work of the units concerned in a unified manner.

By so doing, party committees at every level can establish the revolutionary traits of informing the party Central Committee of important principled issues arising in the party's activities in a timely manner, of dealing with the issues according to the party Central Committee, and of accepting and executing the party's decision and direction without fail. This is a great success achieved in the construction of party organizations.

Our party has seen to it that, to embody the principle of constructing the party organizations, the party ranks should be firmly consolidated and the party members' party life should be strengthened. The party is an organizational unit around which the party members rally themselves. Thus, only when the party ranks are firmly consolidated with the revolutionaries, unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader, and when the party life of party members is strengthened, can the party have the invincible might. Only then can the party be a genuine political organization leading the popular masses.

What is important in firmly consolidating the party's ranks is that the cadre ranks should be properly consolidated and that the party ranks should be strengthened into the best ranks. Our party has seen to it that the cadre ranks should be consolidated on the basis of the loyalty to the party and the leader and on the basis of their ability. This is a just policy to strengthen and develop our party as the leader's party forever and to lead our party to discharge its role as the general staff of the revolution.

Cadres are the core forces of the party and the leading staff of the revolution. Thus, the characteristics and might greatly depend upon how the cadre ranks are organized. Our party has positively struggled to consolidate the party ranks into the groups of the quintessential elements of the revolution and to turn all party members into chuche-type revolutionaries.

Under the circumstances in which new party members enter the party ranks, only when they are brought up to be the genuine chuche-type revolutionaries can the party be the unit with strong combat capability. Thanks to our party's positive struggle to turn all party members into chuche-type revolutionaries, the party ranks can be firmly consolidated into the revolutionary quintessential elements which have faith and will to devote their life to the revolution.

In order to strengthen party life, party members should enhance the spirit of party organizations among themselves and establish the trait of conscious party life. At the same time, party organizations should properly organize work and guide party members. Our party directed great attention to party members so that they can establish the trait of conscious party life with the lofty spirit of party organizations.

As a result of this, party members acquired correct recognition of the spirit of party organizations and keenly realized that party organizations are an endlessly precious protector who glorifies their political life. Thus, they established the trait of voluntary participation in the party's organizational life.

At the same time, our party paid great attention to party organizations so that they properly carry out the organizational work and guidance for the party members' party life.

Our party saw to it that party life was closely combined with the implementation of the revolutionary tasks and that everyone acts according to the party's rule.

Thanks to our party's active struggle, our party members treat party organizations with dignity and have a firm outlook and stance for working and living by thoroughly depending on their organizations.

Through party life, all party members have been fostered as vanguard fighters who sincerely carry out the decisions of party organizations and the subworks assigned by them and who thoroughly abide by all rules and regulations of party life. Our party also saw to it that the party's mass foundation was firmly laid in embodying the principle of building a chuche party.

The party of the working class is a vanguard organization of the popular masses and a guiding force which leads the masses to victory of the revolution. Therefore, it is very important in organizationally strengthening the party to form a perfect whole with the masses and to plant its root deeply.

The prospect of a party depends on how it strengthens its mass foundation. Only the party that enjoys the masses' support and trust and which can organize and mobilize the masses can demonstrate indomitable might and fulfill its mission as a political leader. What is important in doing this is to strengthen the party itself into a mass party. By strengthening itself into a mass party, our party firmly consolidated its mass foundation.

Based on the principle of building a chuche party which defined not only the working class but also peasants and intellectuals as constituent elements of the party and which accepted their forerunners into the party, our party has been strengthened and developed into a powerful party with deep roots in the broad range of the masses.

For the party to attain firm unity and perfect harmony with the masses, it should properly carry out the work of uniting the masses with the party. To do this, it is important to establish revolutionary work methods and a popular work style.

The noble popular traits of the great leader and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who always mingles with and endlessly loves the masses, saying that the masses are the teachers, have become the very work method and work style of our party.

It has been a consistent revolutionary work method of our party to have the entire party mingle with the masses and to push ahead with the revolution and construction by inspiring the masses.

Thanks to such a revolutionary leadership by the party, our people totally entrusted the party and the leader with their destiny, and think and act with the party. Unconditionally accepting the party's lines and policies, they are thoroughly defending and implementing them.

The slogan, What the Party Decides, We Will Do, which our people heartily shout today, clearly proves how firmly our people are united with the party and the leader.

Our party brilliantly realized the building of chuche-based party organizations amid the struggle to achieve the chuche-orientation of the entire party which dear comrade leader put forward. Thus, our party came gained the perfect appearance of the chuche-type party.

Today's proud reality and precious experiences in building our party clearly proved that when we constantly strengthen the work to unite the party with the leader organizationally, the party can firmly defend its revolutionary character and can be strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party with invincible might.

Daily Discusses Building Party Organization

SK0910231492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 9 Oct 92

["WPK Is Powerful Integral Whole Closely United Around the Leader"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—With the unique principle of building party organization, the principle of building the party as the leader's on the basis of the revolutionary outlook on the leader, our party has been able to victoriously pave the way of building a revolutionary party of the era of independence without slightest deviation, turns and twists and strengthen and develop into an invincible party closely united organizationally, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article.

The article notes:

In embodying the principle of building party organization, our party has paid primary attention to establishing a revolutionary discipline by which the whole party takes concerted action, united organizationally around the leader.

It has always maintained the principle of democratic centralism in party building.

By doing so, our party has had the whole party run through with only the intentions of the leader and the party organizations and members rallied closely around the leader, acting as one as intended by the leader.

It has also strongly built up the party ranks and strengthened the party life of its members.

Our party has made strenuous efforts to make the party ranks a group of core elements and all the party members revolutionaries of chuche type.

Thanks to the energetic efforts for making all the party members revolutionaries of chuche type, the party ranks

have been strengthened into a group of core elements of the revolution with faith and will to devote themselves to the revolution.

Our party has also laid its solid mass foundation.

It has strengthened and developed itself into a mass political party to lay a solid mass foundation. In the chuche-based principle of party building in which not only the working class but also peasants and intellectuals constitute the components of the party and progressive people of them are allowed to join it, our party has strengthened and developed into a powerful party that has struck its deep roots among broad segments of masses.

To let the whole party go among the masses and accelerate the revolution and construction by rousing the masses to action—this is the consistent working method of our party.

Under this revolutionary leadership of the party our people are entrusting their destiny entirely to the party and the leader, thinking and acting as the party does and unconditionally accepting and steadfastly defending and implementing the line and policies of the party to the letter.

Daily Commemorates Kim Chong-il 'Programmatic Work'

SK1010112092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 10 Oct 92

["Programmatic Work Indicating Road of Establishing Steadfast Chuche Outlook on the Revolution"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 5th anniversary of the publication of "On Establishing the Chuche Outlook on the Revolution", an immortal classical work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on October 10, 1987.

The work gives a new exposition of the importance of the establishment of a steadfast revolutionary outlook among the party members and the working people and the essence and composition of the chuche outlook on the revolution and indicates tasks and ways of training true revolutionaries of chuche type by firmly establishing the revolutionary outlook.

The author of the article says:

The significance of the work lies, above all, in that it has made an undying contribution to developing and enriching the chuche idea by giving a profound philosophical exposition of the chuche outlook on the revolution.

The essence of the chuche outlook on the revolution is that one should make the revolution with an independent stand and approach the revolution creatively with

the main emphasis laid on the activities of the popular masses, proceeding from the basic demands and interests of the popular masses.

It is explained in the work that the chuche outlook on the revolution is not a mere knowledge of the revolution but a revolutionary stand for struggling with revolutionary awareness and will, taking this as one's faith. This is a unique exposition of the revolutionary outlook.

The driving force of the revolution is the integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses. So, for the establishment of the revolutionary outlook, it is important to have a correct outlook on the leader, the organisation and the people.

Another significance of the work lies in that it is a programmatic guideline which has helped bring a new turn in the work of establishing the chuche outlook on the revolution among the party members and the working people.

The revolutionary outlook on the leader is the most important component and the kernel of the chuche outlook on the revolution. So, for the establishment of the revolutionary outlook of chuche, it is necessary, above all, to establish a steadfast revolutionary outlook on the leader.

As the popular masses are the masters and undertakers of the revolution, it is important in establishing a correct outlook on the revolution to have a viewpoint and stand of regarding them as the masters of the revolution and serving them and of making the revolution with belief in their inexhaustible strength and in reliance upon them.

If the revolutionary outlook on the leader, the organisation and the people are to be made one's faith, it must be combined with the outlook on morality and be made the outlook on life.

Papers Commemorate Workers Party's 47th Anniversary

*SK1010104792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848
GMT 10 Oct 92*

["Papers Observe 47th Anniversary of WPK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] (October 10, 1945) which organizes and guides all the victories of the Korean people.

NODONG SINMUN says:

It is 47 years since the WPK was founded, but it is much longer since it began to strike its historical roots under the banner of the Down-With-Imperialism Union.

At the dawn of the Korean revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song pioneered the cause of building a

chuche-type party, laid solid organisational and ideological foundations for the founding of a party in the protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and, on the basis of a wealth of exploits and experience, accomplished the cause of party founding on Oct. 10, 1945.

With the founding of the party, our people came into possession of a powerful political leadership organisation to which they could entrust their destiny, and could vigorously advance and carry on the socialist cause of chuche.

Since its founding, our party has unswervingly covered a proud course of victory under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The socialist cause in our country has developed and triumphed under the leadership of our party, and it will be brought to splendid fruition in the future, too, only under the leadership of the party."

The history of our party is a proud history in which it has made a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary thought of the working class by clearly indicating the untrodden path of the socialist cause with its unique ideological and theoretical activities.

Our party's ideological and theoretical activities are recorded with a glorious course of invariably defending the revolutionary theory of chuche of the great leader, energetic activities to tirelessly inquire into revolutionary principles and methods in keeping with the changed situation and principled struggle to resolutely oppose and smash the anti-socialist tendencies.

Our party's history is also a history of creation and construction in which it has realised the great ideal of socialism in this land through a vigorous revolutionary practice.

Our party has guided the masses to push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and win a brilliant victory in socialist construction and fundamentally change the looks of the country in a historically short period.

Our party's history is also a proud history in which it has creditably defended the revolutionary banner of socialism, courageously smashing the manoeuvres of all enemies with an unshakable principle.

Our party has resolutely defended the revolutionary principle, the principle of socialism in the grand march of socialism, answering the counter-revolutionary offensive of the imperialists with a revolutionary offensive and turning adversity into fortune.

Our party is accelerating the building of socialism, defining it as its revolutionary principle that never allows compromise to firmly ensure the party's leadership over the revolution and construction, constantly

enhance the function and role of the socialist government, defend and develop the socialist ownership and resolutely fight against imperialism.

Our party can bring the socialist cause of chuche to shining accomplishment because it has laid firm organisational and ideological foundations and leadership system for the continuity of the leadership and maintains unbreakable relations with the masses.

Our party can unfailingly inherit the oneness of ideology and leadership of the party as it has at its head the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward the revolutionary idea and cause of the great leader.

Our party has achieved a most solid unity between the party and the masses unprecedented in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class by actively struggling to apply the chuche principle of party building, the principle of becoming one body with the masses.

All the party members and working people must hold fast to the fundamental principle of socialism clarified by our party in all sectors of the revolution and construction, bearing deep in mind the historical lesson that they triumph when they defend socialism and otherwise they die.

MINJU CHOSON says our party is a revolutionary party victoriously leading the socialist cause under the banner of the chuche idea.

WPK Central Committee Congratulates 14th CPC Congress

SK1210093392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] The Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee has sent a congratulatory message to the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of China [CPC].

The message reads:

Beijing, to the 14th CPC Congress: The WPK Central Committee warmly congratulates the 14th CPC Congress and sends its warmest greetings, through the congress, to all the members of your party and the fraternal Chinese people. The 14th congress of your party will sum up the achievements and experiences gained by the Chinese people in the struggle to build a modern socialist power with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the CPC in the period under review and open a brighter prospect before the struggle of the CPC and the Chinese people.

The CPC is a tested party with glorious revolutionary traditions and rich experiences in the struggle. From the first days of its founding, the CPC put an end to the history of distress of the Chinese nation by leading the struggle of the Chinese people for freedom and liberation against domination and subjugation by imperialism and founded the PRC, the cradle of bliss of the Chinese

people. Thus, it has created a proud history of a radical change of the socio-historic position of the Chinese people and China's appearance.

Today the CPC is making strong efforts to achieve the stability and unity of the country, build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and realize reunification of the country.

Pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, the CPC is developing the friendly and cooperative relations with peoples of different countries of the world and is greatly contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The CPC enjoys warm trust and support because of its great achievements in the Chinese revolution. Our party and the Korean people rejoice, as if they were our own, over the great successes the CPC has registered through arduous struggle overcoming all difficulties and trials.

The WPK and the Korean people will, as in the past, advance always with the CPC and the Chinese people in accomplishing the common cause of socialism and communism and set store by the traditional Korea-China friendship forged with blood in the common struggle against imperialism and continue to strengthen and develop it.

We are convinced that the 14th CPC Congress will prove to be a new important turning point in the struggle to strengthen the CPC and build modern socialism. We wish you from the bottom of our heart great success in the congress.

The WPK Central Committee, 11 October 1992, Pyongyang.

Chondoist Chongu Party Denounces South's 'Fabrication'

SK1210113392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 12 Oct 92

["Spokesman of C.C., Chondoist Chongu Party Denounces South Korean Authorities for Fabricating 'Case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Chondoist Chongu Party sternly denounced the fabrication of the "case of the Workers' Party of Korea in South Korea" by the South Korean authorities, branding it as an unpardonable crime which could be committed only by the anti-reunification fascist elements against the democratization and independence of the South Korean society, national reconciliation and the peaceful reunification of the country.

A spokesman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party in a statement to the press on October 11 said:

The results of investigation published by the puppet Security Planning Board [SPB] this time is a clumsy

farce marked by lies and fabrications as in the past and a drama of their own making which has nothing to do with our republic. This was confirmed when an "SPB" official told reporters that "the SPB in fact, published spy ring cases in the past each time the home political situation was unstable, thus causing distrust among people and a fourth-year student of economics faculty of Chosun University, who had been engaged in intelligence activities after being hired by the puppet police exposed the fact that the police is now planning to fake up a large-scale spy ring case linked with campuses and the dissident camp by forming a special operative team". This is also proved by the results of investigation, published by the SPB this time.

The publication of the results of investigation by the South Korean fascist clique this time is aimed at bringing confrontation and tensions between the North and the South to a more acute phase and suppressing and stifling the South Korean people's movement for independence, democracy and reunification by reversing the trend toward national reconciliation and unity and the peace and reunification of the country, and turning it against the North.

The South Korean authorities must stop the anti-DPRK smear campaign at once and immediately release all those arrested on the charge of involvement in the fictitious "case".

Kim Il-song Sends Sympathy Message to Mubarak

*SK1410115892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of sympathy to Mohammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for the big losses in human lives and properties caused by a strong earthquake that hit different areas of Egypt including Cairo on October 12.

President Kim Il-song in the message expresses the belief that the Egyptian Government and people will redress the earthquake damages and stabilize the living of the inhabitants of the afflicted areas as soon as possible under the leadership of the president.

Kim Il-song Visits Communist Party of Ireland Leader

*SK1410153292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—The great leader Kim Il-song today called on Michael O'Riordan, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland, on a visit to the DPRK at a guest house.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with Chairman Michael O'Riordan.

He bade the chairman a warm farewell.

Kim Il-song Greeted Guyanese President

*SK1410131092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today sent a message of greetings to Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, upon the victory of his party in the general elections held recently in Guyana and his assumption of office as president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

In the message President Kim Il-song expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Guyana will continue to grow stronger and develop in keeping with the idea of independence, peace and friendship, and wishes him a great success in his responsible work for the prosperity of the country as well as good health and happiness.

Kim Il-song Cables President of Yemen

*SK1310121892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings today to President of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Yemen 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the 29th anniversary of the October 14 revolution in Yemen.

The message wished the Yemeni president and people greater success in the work to consolidate the unity and stability of the country and build a new society and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would continue to strengthen and develop.

Kim Il-song Greeted Equatorial Guinean President

*SK1110103992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852
GMT 11 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Friday sent a message of greetings to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and founder-chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the independence of Equatorial Guinea.

President Kim Il-song in the message said that the Equatorial Guinean people are now actively striving to consolidate national independence and build an independent new Equatorial Guinea.

He expressed the belief that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would continue to strengthen and develop and wished the president and people of Equatorial Guinea greater success in the work for the stability and prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song Receives Messages From State, Party Leaders

SK1110093492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The messages came from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; France Albert Rene, secretary-general of the C.C., the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and president of the Republic of Seychelles; Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo; Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); Abdel Hamid Mehri, general secretary of the C.C., the Algerian National Liberation Front; Walid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

In the messages they expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and their countries and the WPK and their parties would grow stronger.

Kim Il-song Receives Message From South's SKNDF

SK1010084692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) on the occasion of the 47th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The message says the founding of the WPK was the birth of a new-type party, the first of its kind in the history of the international communist movement, and a leading political organization of a leader fully applying the *chuche* idea and it was a historical event that opened a great invincible avenue for the cause of independence, the cause of socialism.

It points out that by brilliantly applying the great leader's *chuche*-based unique theory of party building the WPK has strengthened and developed into a mighty party

which has ensured oneness of ideology and leadership and has a scientific strategy and tactics and superb leadership methods, and into an indestructible mass party which has struck deep roots among the broad working masses.

As it has the motive force of singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, the WPK could build a country, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence in the northern half of the Republic and is displaying its might as an invincible vanguard party holding aloft the banner of socialism even under the grim circumstances of capitalist revival, the message stresses.

It recalls that Hanminjon which takes the lead in the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle under the banner of the immortal *chuche* idea, has vigorously fought for independence, democracy and reunification, with firm conviction of sure victory, looking up to the respected leader.

It evinces the determination to model the ranks of Hanminjon on the *chuche* idea with accelerated pace and, at the same time, to go among the masses to solidly build the motive force of the movement for a change and thereby bring earlier a historical victory in the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle.

It wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

WPK Delegation Departs for Nepal

SK1010101592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] led by Song Hokyong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here today for a visit to Nepal.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Russian Envoy, Embassy Employees Help Rice Harvesting

SK1210135792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 7 Oct 92

[Text] Russian Federation Ambassador Yuriy Fadeyev and embassy employees helped harvest rice at the Kochang cooperative farm on 7 October. The guests harvested rice in the cultivated fields of the No. Two sub-workteam of the No. Four work team. The farmers are accelerating rice harvesting, filled with happiness at raising a bumper crop by doing good scientific and technical farming in accordance with the *chuche* farming method.

PRC Agriculture, Forestry Delegation Arrives 12 Oct

*SK1310075392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Agriculture and Forestry Federation of China headed by its chairman Wang Yifan and a delegation of war correspondents of the former Chinese People's Volunteers led by Yao Yuanfang, chief-editor of LAO-NIANBAO of China, arrived here Monday.

Communist Party of Norway Delegation Arrives 12 Oct

*SK1310075492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Communist Party of Norway headed by Arnljot Ask, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, arrived here Monday.

It was met at the airport by Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea.

Delegations Hold Talks

*SK1410115992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—Talks between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party was held in Pyongyang on October 14.

Present at the talks on the WPK side were Kim Yongson, secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Kim Hyong-u, vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Arnljot Ask, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Norwegian Workers' Communist Party.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

O Chin-u Meets Palestinian Ambassador

*SK1310115092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, met and had a talk with Palestinian Ambassador to Korea Ibrahim Mohammad Mustafa who paid him a courtesy call today.

WPK Greets General Secretary of Mongolian Party

*SK1310123292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] sent a message of greetings on Oct. 9 to Budragchaagiyn Dash-Yondon on his election as general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties would develop favorably and wished him success in his responsible work.

Togolese Envoy Pays Congratulatory Visit to Embassy

*SK1410051592 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—General Secretary of the Togolese People's Rally Amoussouvi Vignik Amedegnato, a special envoy of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, paid a congratulatory visit to the Korean Embassy in Togo on October 10 on the occasion of the 47th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The special envoy conveyed sincere greetings of President Gnassingbe Eyadema to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the 47th founding anniversary of the WPK.

He stressed that the Workers' Party of Korea is a powerful and authoritative great party which has emerged victorious on the road of the arduous struggle.

He expressed the belief that the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea would achieve greater success in the socialist construction and realize the reunification of the country without fail by means of confederacy.

Ambassadors Meet With Foreign State, Party Leaders

*SK1410051492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—Foreign party and state leaders expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification when they met with Korean ambassadors recently.

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, saying Korea, one nation, must be reunified through a confederation formula.

Federal President of Austria Thomas Klestil said he sincerely hoped that Korea would be reunified at an early date in the interests of the Korean people.

Secretary General of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali Mohamed Dicko declared he would invariably support the position and efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully on the basis of a confederacy.

Kim Yong-sun Speaks at Reception for Norwegian Delegation

*SK1410055992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—The Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] gave a reception Tuesday for the delegation of the Workers' Communist Party of Norway on a visit to Korea.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Arnljot Ask, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Speaking at the reception, Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C. of the WPK, said the ever more undisguised anti-socialist moves of the imperialists and reactionaries at present demand that the progressive political parties and people of the world aspiring after anti-imperialist independence and socialism defend the cause of socialism and further expand and strengthen the bonds of international unity and solidarity.

The contact and meeting between us this time conform to the demand of the present time, he said, adding:

The Workers' Communist Party of Norway is adhering to the revolutionary principle, while expanding and strengthening its ranks and achieving its unity and cohesion and actively struggling to keep the society from turning reactionary and realize the interests of the working class and other labouring masses even in the complicated situation. We highly estimate it and express full support and solidarity for their struggle.

Head of the delegation Arnljot Ask in his speech said:

The Korean people are registering great successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. Through the visit this time we will learn from the valuable experiences of the Korean people and exchange views with the Workers' Party of Korea for the joint action of the world communists in the struggle for social justice and in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Noting that the Workers' Communist Party of Norway will always strengthen the friendship and unity with the Workers' Party and people of Korea, he hoped that Korea's reunification would be realized by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without foreign interference in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Kim Yong-son Meets With Japanese Visitors

*SK1410122792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—Secretary Kim Yong-son of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea met and had a talk with leading members of the Hyogo prefectural delegation for Japan-Korea friendship led by Isami Hirasawa, chairman of the Hyogo Prefectural Assemblymen's League for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship.

Kim Yong-nam Greets Thai Foreign Minister

*SK1210121792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054
GMT 12 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Prasong Sunsiri upon his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished him success in his work.

Assembly Chairman Greets Indonesian Counterpart

*SK1010101392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842
GMT 10 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—Chairman Yang Hyong-sop of the Supreme People's Assembly sent a message of greetings to Wahono upon the latter's election as speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the House of Representatives of Indonesia would develop on good terms and wished the speaker success in his work.

Foreign Minister Congratulates Vietnamese Counterpart

*SK1010101092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816
GMT 10 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Mahn Cam.

The message extended warm congratulations to him upon his reappointment as foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Kim Chong-il Replies to Foreign Policy, State Leaders

*SK1510105792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016
GMT 15 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent messages to Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Nicolas Mayugi, chairman of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of Unity for National Progress; Hervin Chung, chairman of the Caribbean National Movement and Branko Kitanovic, general secretary of the New Yugoslav Communist Movement, in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed thanks for their warm congratulations on the DPRK founding anniversary and belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the above-mentioned parties would continue to develop on good terms and wished them success in their work.

Kim Chong-il Receives Message From SKNDF

*SK1010091892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804
GMT 10 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il today received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) on the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The message says:

You put forward the policy of modelling the whole party on the *chuche* idea, Comrade Kim Chong-il, and have strengthened and developed the WPK into an experienced militant general staff of the *chuche* revolution with monolithic organizational and ideological foundation and outstanding leadership traits and a *chuche*-type party which will throw its rays forever along with the august name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

When some parties in a region of the planetary community are sinking into the mire of the betrayal of the masses and self-destruction and the dark wind of "liberalization" is driving the destiny of people to a catastrophe, only the Workers' Party of Korea, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, is bringing the advantages of the *chuche*-based peculiar socialism centered on the masses into full play by creditably performing the mission and duty of a political guide of society, it stresses.

Through the proud route covered by the Workers' Party of Korea, we vanguard fighters of the South Korean National Democratic Front and the patriotic people of various strata have learned more deeply the truth that a

great party can emerge and the popular masses can enjoy all blessings in a prosperous paradise only when they have a great leader.

Hanminjon will discharge its mission and duty as a patriotic vanguard for independence, democracy and reunification by giving impetus to the modelling of its ranks on the *chuche* idea under the banner of the immortal *chuche* idea and thus increasing its organized and militant character and acquiring a powerful leadership ability.

The message wholeheartedly wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il a long life in good health.

Ambassadors Visit Zairean, Togolese Party Leaders

*SK0910231292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515
GMT 9 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Lambert Mende Omalanga, national president of the Congolese National Movement Ilumumba - Original in Zaire, expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula when he met the Korean ambassador on October 4.

The Zairean people will stand by the Korean people who are building socialism without vacillation in face of manoeuvres of the imperialists, he stressed.

Amoussouvi Vignik Amedegnato, general secretary of the Togolese People's Rally, when he met the Korean ambassador on October 2 said he is convinced that Korea would be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo.

The Workers' Party of Korea, he stressed, founded by the great His Excellency Kim Il-song and led by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is holding fast to the banner of socialism centered on the masses without vacillation under the present complicated world situation.

Choe Tae-pok Meets Jilin School Delegation From PRC

*SK1410131292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met the delegation of the Jilin Yuwen middle school led by party Secretary Sun Ridong.

The head of the delegation told Choe Tae-pok that during its stay the delegation saw and was deeply impressed by the achievements made by the industrious and valiant Korean people in the building of socialism under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

He deemed it a great honour to work at the school where President Kim Il-song studied and conducted revolutionary activities, he said, adding that much attention is given to the education in the revolutionary traditions through historical mementoes.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Woman for Raising Orphans

*SK1410055792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to Pak Yong-suk, a girl announcer, who has brought up two orphaned sisters.

Hearing that a woman of her factory died, leaving behind little daughters and later their father was hospitalized on account of an incurable disease, she brought up them from the age of 20.

When their father died, some people proposed to send them to a school of bereaved children and an orphanage, but Pak Yong-suk volunteered to be their mother and brought them up for six years.

Comrade Kim Chong-il highly praised the deed of Pak Yong-suk and sent thanks to her, and presented a wedding table to her hearing that she was going to get married to a young worker of her factory.

World Health Organization Officials Arrive for Symposium

*SK1110100792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821
GMT 11 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—U Ko Ko, director of the Southeast Asia regional office of the World Health Organization, and his party arrived here Saturday [10 October] to participate in an international symposium on the quality of medical service.

They were met at the airport by Choe Chang-sik, vice-minister of public health.

Meet at People's Palace

*SK1310112792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture here today to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the Health Management Institute and the 5th founding anniversary of the collaborating centre of the World Health Organization [WHO] for the development of primary health care.

Kim Su-hak, minister of public health, and other officials were present at the meeting and U Ko Ko, director of the WHO regional office for Southeast Asia, and his party staying in Korea to participate in an international symposium on the quality of medical service, were invited.

Yi Chong-yol, director of the Health Management Institute, delivered a report.

He said that after the establishment of the socialist system in the northern half of Korea the great leader President Kim Il-song, with a deep insight into the importance of guidance and management of health care in bringing its advantages into play, initiated the founding of the institute and established it 30 years ago, and stressed the need to further develop scientific researches in the future so that it could make an active contribution to exalting the advantages of the socialist health system of Korea.

He recalled that the institute, as the WHO collaborating centre for the development of primary health care, has satisfactorily played its role by organizing workshops on primary health care, visits, worldwide information, joint studies and personnel training, etc., maintaining contact with the organization over the past five years.

He touched on the question of strengthening scientific exchange with the World Health Organization and other international agencies in the future.

Then, Director U Ko Ko made a congratulatory speech.

He said the state's health policy advanced by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and energetically upheld by the dear leader His Excellency Comrade Kim Chong-il had brought about a considerable improvement under the wise guidance of the dear leader.

The institute is greatly contributing not only to the development of health service of the country but also to encouraging an effective section health system among the member nations in this region through its research and development and dissemination of data, he added.

He expressed the belief that the institute would make a greater contribution to the development of the state's health system and the scientific activities for the study of the health system through its infrastructure, facilities, fine personnel, experience and international cooperation and especially under the energetic guidance of His Excellency President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Official Receives Honorary Degree

*SK1310110392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The degree of honorary doctor of medicine of the DPRK was awarded to U Ko Ko, director of the Southeast Asia Regional Office of the World Health Organization, with a due ceremony at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 13.

After a decision of the state commission for conferring degrees and titles of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was read out, vice-president Yi Chong-ok handed the diploma of honorary doctor of medicine and medal

to U Ko Ko who has greatly contributed to the promotion of human health and development of health care in the developing countries.

Health Care Session Opens

*SK1410122892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—An international consultation on assurance of quality in health care opened here today.

"Conception of the assurance of the quality of health care," "pattern of the section health system" and other useful measures and ways for improving the quality of primary health care will be discussed at the seminar.

The opening ceremony was attended by delegates of regional offices of the World Health Organization in Southeast Asia, East Mediterranean, West Pacific and Europe, Minister of Public Health Kim Su-hak and officials concerned.

Resident representative of the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] here Henning Karcher was present on invitation.

U Ko Ko, director of the Southeast Asia regional office of the WHO, made a speech at the ceremony.

The seminar, he said, will prove to be a productive and useful occasion in working out uniform policies, strategy and programs to improve the health conditions of the world people.

Referring to the worldwide conditions of the primary health care, he said that the seminar would focus the discussion on the ways of applying the conception of the assurance of the quality of health care to the section health system and develop useful guidelines in working out practical action programs to implement national and international issues at the level of district and residential quarters.

Minister Kim Su-hak made an opening address.

To protect and promote the health of people is the noblest work for social development and the welfare and progress of mankind, he said.

He touched on the achievements made in health care for the people in Korea under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He expressed the belief that the matters of improving the quality of primary health care would be discussed successfully and good results be produced at the seminar.

The opening ceremony was followed by a plenary meeting.

The consultation continues.

Papers Observe Anniversary of Relations With Burkina Faso

*SK1210113092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016
GMT 12 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—Papers here Sunday [11 October] observed the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Korea and Burkina Faso. A by-lined article of NODONG SINMUN says that the two peoples have advanced, supporting and cooperating with each other to attain common aspirations and goal over the past two decades. The article goes on: The Burkinabe people are striving for the economic development of the country and the improvement of their living standard, overcoming unfavourable natural geographical conditions and a series of hardships and difficulties.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes registered by the Burkinabe people in building a new life.

To develop the friendly relations between Korea and Burkina Faso fully conforms to the interests of the two peoples.

The Korean people will as ever strive to develop the friendly ties with the Burkinabe people under the ideal of independence, peace and friendship.

Korean People Said To Enjoy Independent, Creative Life

*SK1410112792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007
GMT 14 Oct 92*

["Political Life of Korean People Is Most Valuable and Worthwhile Life"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—The Korean people are now enjoying an independent and creative life to their heart's content in the socialist society of Korean style centred on the popular masses which was set up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has been glorified by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article says:

The political life of the Korean people is the most valuable and worthwhile life, above all, because it is the life which fully satisfies the demand of the people for true democratic freedom and rights as the masters of the government and politics.

The working people take an active part in the state management as the masters of government and fully exercise all their rights to socio-political activities in our country which takes democracy as the main method of state activities. And policies are worked out according to the will of the popular masses and carried out in their interests.

The Korean people are fully provided with all rights of men from the rights to elect or to be elected and the right to work to the rights to food, clothing and housing and the right to learning and medical treatment.

The political life of the Korean people is the most valuable and worthwhile life, nextly, because everyone leads an organisational life, affiliated with a certain organisation.

Our political life is an organisational and ideological life to keep their position as the masters of the state and the society and discharge the responsibility and role of the masters.

In our country, the party organisation led by the leader is just like a mother who is responsible for the political life of everyone for it takes care of the destinies of the people in a responsible way. The Korean people consider their party organisation a motherly bosom and take a voluntary part in the political organisational life, aware that they cannot live apart from the organisation even a moment.

The Korean people value their organisation more than their lives, approach it with dignity and live always in reliance upon it. This is a political organisational life which one can see only among the Korean people who share life and death, weal and woe with the party, entrusting their destiny and future to it only.

It is unthinkable apart from the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that the political life of the Korean people is the most precious life to be enjoyed by the social human beings who take independence as their life and soul and is the most valuable and worthwhile one beyond all comparison.

Intellectuals Give Impetus to Socialist Construction

SK1310231792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—One million, six hundred thousand intellectuals of Korea are now living a worthy life as eternal companions, faithful helpers and good advisers in the building and activities of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Their role of giving impetus to the revolution and construction is regarded as more important along with the progress of society.

The great leader President Kim Il-song, attaching importance to the role of intellectuals long ago, found out them one by one who were in different parts of the country soon after liberation (August 1945), and enabled them to turn out in the building of a new country, not questioning their origin of birth and past career.

As a result, many intellectuals including Chong Chuntaek, Kang Yong-chang, To Sang-nok, Pak Si-hyong and Kim Pyong-che greatly contributed to rehabilitating the

destroyed economy and culture and building a new society, upholding the great leader's line of building the nation.

In the rigorous period of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950- 1953) many intellectuals fought on the front together with the People's Army, with arms in their hands, accelerated the wartime production and rebuilt the destroyed industrial establishments in the rear, contributing to bringing earlier the victory in the war.

They have displayed to the full their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents in the post-war rehabilitation and construction, too.

Under the leadership of the WPK, they played an important role in rehabilitating the towns and villages, factories and enterprises which had been reduced to ashes and building a self-reliant national economy and socialist national culture.

The devoted efforts of intellectuals are also associated with the historical task of socialist industrialization which was carried out in a matter of 14 years (1957-1970) in Korea.

Their exploits can be seen in the fact that, in this course, scores of intellectuals have become doctors and heroes and old intellectuals appointed to important posts of the party and state and economic leadership organs. [sentence as received]

Today intellectuals of Korea are successfully solving scientific and technological problems arising in the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The monumental edifices and gigantic industrial establishments built in Pyongyang and all other parts of the country, masterpieces of literature and art and happy life of the people are all permeated with noble sweat of intellectuals.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has put to the foreground the intellectuals who are silently devoting themselves to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people as ones who did meritorious services for the times, as paragons to be followed by all the people.

Under his deep trust and care Paek Sol-hui, Hong Ki-mun, Ni Chae-op, Choe Il-nok, Kwon Chong-ung and many other intellectuals have grown to be heroes, professors and doctors.

In the past two years alone some 400 intellectuals were awarded state academic degrees and titles and honorary titles such as professorship, doctorate and the title of people's scientist and people's teacher.

Independent Economy, Planned Development Stressed

*SK1310121692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009
GMT 13 Oct 92*

[“To Build Independent Economy Based on Planned Development Is Our Party’s Consistent Principle of Building Socialism”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—To build an independent economy developing in a planned way is our party’s consistent principle of building socialism, declares NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

To build a solid independent national economy based on a planned development is a reasonable policy of economic construction suited to the principle of socialism, the article says, and continues:

In leading economic construction in conformity with the basic idea of socialism, our party has always resolutely defended the interests of the popular masses and their demand for independence. To resolve all the problems arising in economic construction on the principle of planning and independence proceeds from this principled stand of our party.

Anarchy prevails in the capitalist economy based on private ownership of the means of production due to the greed of the monopolies seeking maximum profits. And the economy dependent on others only fills the purses of foreign monopolies. Such economy fundamentally contradicts the basic interests of the popular masses and it cannot match the speed of development of the socialist economy which is developing in a planned and independent way.

Our party has increased the economic potential of the country and constantly improved the material and cultural welfare of the people by firmly maintaining the principle of consolidating the foundation of the self-reliant national economy by bringing the advantages of the socialist planned economy into full play.

The realities clearly prove the validity of our party’s principle of socialist economic construction for developing the economy in a planned and independent way.

Our party’s policy of building a self-reliant national economy based on planned development makes it possible to firmly ensure the political independence of the country and lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism.

The Workers’ Party of Korea has clearly indicated the way of carrying out economic construction in keeping with the fundamental principle of socialism, the article notes, and stresses:

The policy of unified and detailed planning is our party’s consistent policy to develop the economy in a planned manner and the line of building an independent national

economy is a strategic line to be firmly maintained in the whole course of socialist construction.

Three Revolutions Exhibition Shows WPK Achievements

*SK1210154292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507
GMT 12 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The three revolutions exhibition has been built as another grand monumental edifice in Korea.

The exhibition covering over 1,100,000 square metres in Yonmot-dong, northwestern gateway to Pyongyang, includes a monument to the three revolutions represented by three red flags, and six main halls.

Their total floor space is more than 80,000 square metres.

On display there will be achievements made in the fulfilment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, which the Workers’ Party of Korea [WPK] has defined as the general line of socialist and communist construction.

The halls were built in a peculiar architectural style on both sides of the main road more than 100 metres wide and nearly 1,000 metres long, reminding us of a street.

Situated at the entrance of the exhibition is a two-storied general hall with a floor space of some 10,000 square metres.

The general hall is clad in huge glasses in the middle and good-quality building material which looks like stone in the upper part, attracting the attention of the people.

The hall of heavy industry is the biggest building of the exhibition, the floor space of which is some 25,000 square metres.

Its front and back walls were built in a pillar style with finishing material which gives impression of a stone.

The curved hall of light industry some 140 metres long has a floor space of 15,000 square metres.

Beside expositions, shows for the appraisal of goods can be held there.

The hall of agriculture with a floor space of more than 10,000 square metres looks like a stack of grain.

The hall of new technical innovation 123 metres long and over 33 metres high has a floor space of more than 11,000 square metres.

The hall of electronics industry some 50 metres high is a building of global shape, its roof clad in steel sheet of silver-white color.

Exhibits are now being displayed in the halls.

Christian Delegation Leaves for Japan, WHO Delegates Arrive

*SK1410050992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by secretary Ko Ki-chun left here Tuesday for Japan.

Delegates of Southeast Asian, East Mediterranean, West Pacific and European regional offices of the World Health Organisation arrived here Tuesday to participate in an international seminar on the quality of medical service.

Kye Ung-sang University Named After Scientist

*SK1210153892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500
GMT 12 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A university named after a scientist is located in Sariwon city, North Hwanghae Province in the western part of Korea.

It is Kye Ung-sang University.

It trains agricultural scientists, technical personnel and experts.

The predecessor of the university is Sariwon University of agriculture. In October 1990, it was renamed after Kye Ung-sang, a talented sericultural scientist of Korea.

Having started his study of sericulture in his twenties, Kye Ung-sang could not succeed in his researches into cocoons overseas before the country was liberated and in the South Korean society.

It was not until he came to the embrace of the DPRK in 1946 that he could bring his scientific talents into full bloom.

The great leader President Kim Il-song taught him the orientation and ways of developing sericultural studies and provided all conditions for obtaining new strains of silkworm suited to the climate of the country.

When Kye succeeded in obtaining a new strain of silkworm through his painstaking research, the president was pleased more than anyone else and highly estimated him. And he saw to it that Kye was awarded professorship and doctor's diploma No.1.

During the fatherland liberation war, he took a step to ensure that Kye could continue with his researches in a safe place and bestowed the honor of the first academician upon him in April 1952 when the Academy of Sciences was founded.

Later, Kye became a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and president of the Academy of Agricultural Science and a people's prize laureate and labour hero.

President Kim Il-song, highly estimating his contributions to the development of science and technology of the country, ensured that "Selected Works of Kye Ung-sang" was published.

Under such trust and care, Kye Ung-sang further developed the basic theory of modern biology and the theory on genetics and breeding and registered distinguished scientific successes in the development of production technology of silkworm eggs. Thus, he could be a scientist remaining for ever in the memory of the Korean people.

Japan-Korea Friendship Delegates Arrive in Pyongyang

*SK1210064092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522
GMT 12 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A Hyogo Prefectural delegation for Japan-Korea friendship headed by Isami Hirasawa, chairman of the Hyogo Prefectural Assemblymen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea friendship, arrived in Pyongyang on October 11.

It was met at the airport by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned.

Local Japanese Assemblies Urge Normalized Ties

*SK1110102892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827
GMT 11 Oct 92*

[Text] Tokyo October 9 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—A brisk campaign for friendship and an early normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been launched throughout Japan on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the publication of the joint declaration of three parties in Korea and Japan.

Resolutions concerning this were adopted at all the local autonomous assemblies in Gumma and Okayama Prefectures.

A resolution urging an early normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations was adopted at the Tone-mura Mura Assembly on September 18. So, such resolutions were adopted in 11 city, 31 cho and 28 mura assemblies including the prefectural assembly in Gumma Prefecture.

In Okayama Prefecture the Mimasaka Cho Assembly adopted a resolution calling for diplomatic relations between the two countries on October 2, which means that 10 city, 58 cho and 10 mura assemblies including the prefectural assembly adopted such resolutions.

This shows that voices demanding an early normalization of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations are ever growing day by day among broad segments of the Japanese people.

Meanwhile, the second "Melody of Friendship Echoing in the Sky of Autumn" for the promotion of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations was held at the Hyogo Prefectural People's Theatre on October 3 and a "Japan-Korea friendship evening" arranged at the Kino House of Culture in Yokohama city on September 30 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of the three-party joint declaration.

Voice of America Cited on Los Angeles Protest

*SK1410051792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424
GMT 14 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—More than 200 Koreans in the United States staged a demonstration in front of the South Korean "Consulate General" in Los Angeles on October 2 demanding the abolition of the fascist "National Security Law" and the release of prisoners of conscience, according to "Voice of America."

They beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans, staging the demonstration led by slogan boards and streamers demanding the scrapping of the "National Security Law".

They declared that they would conduct an all-overseas Koreans movement making a protest phone call and sending a protest message to the South Korean authorities.

Table Tennis Federation President Arrives

*SK1110101992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835
GMT 11 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—Ichiro Ogimura, president of the International Table Tennis Federation, and his companion arrived here on October 10.

They were met at the airport by Hwang Pong-yong, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Physical Culture and Sports.

KCNA Profiles Inventor of Vinalon

*SK0910231392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507
GMT 9 Oct 92*

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—It is more than 30 years since the vinalon industry was built in Korea.

Vinalon with limestone and anthracite abundant at home as raw materials holds a major part of the nation's output of fibre.

It is Dr. Yi Sung-ki who invented vinalon greatly conducive to the economic development of the nation and the people's living.

However, when anyone asks about the history of vinalon, Dr. Yi tells him to think about the great leader President Kim Il-song's noble love of the people, rather than a scientist or a technician. Because it was not until the doctor came to the embrace of the great leader that he could embark on a new way of scientific research.

His research into vinalon dates back to 1939. But his successful research was worthless as he was a man without his own country.

The Japanese imperialists harshly interrogated him on the charge of refusing scientific research for the massacre of people.

Even after the liberation of the country in August 1945, he could not but suspend his research because he could not get simple experimental apparatus in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

He could lead a worthy life as a scientist after he was embraced by the DPRK in August 1950 with the liberation of Seoul during the Fatherland Liberation War.

When the whole country was undergoing rigorous trials of the war, President Kim Il-song took measures to look after Dr. Yi and his family and sent persons abroad to buy experimental apparatuses and reagents.

After the cease-fire, President Kim Il-song gave Dr. Yi courage and wisdom for the research into vinalon and its industrialization and repeatedly took kind measures.

Under his care, the vinalon factory was built in May 1961 and vinalon has since developed as an independent industry.

Afterwards, Dr. Yi Sung-ki and his research group completed the research into mixed spun vinalon as a substitute for wool, into movilon as a substitute for cotton and into strong vinalon thread for industrial use.

They greatly contributed to the building of the synthetic resin industry through successful research into vinyl chloride, phenol and urea resin, to the building of the synthetic ammonia industry through the gasification of anthracite and to the scientific development of the nation by succeeding in the production of highly-efficient chemical fertilizers, micronutrient fertilizers and various agricultural chemicals in reliance on domestic raw materials.

Today Dr. Yi is registering great success in scientific research as director of the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Sciences.

South Korea

Reportage on Return of KAL Airliner Data

Yeltsin Message to No

*SK1510110392 Seoul YONHAP in English 1046 GMT
15 Oct 92*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin sent a personal message to President No Tae-u Wednesday as he turned materials on the 1983 downing of a KAL [Korean Airlines] plane over to Korea.

In the message, Yeltsin said, "I have sent a set of papers hitherto unknown to the public to your country in a move to cooperate in explaining all the circumstances surrounding the disaster that befell to your country's civil plane on the night of September 31, 1983."

Yeltsin said the Russian Government will continue to strive to determine the complete truth of the incident.

"We think we have the obligation to cherish the memory of the innocent victims," the Russian president said.

List of Materials Received

SK1510063792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0619 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—Following are the materials that Russia has handed over to South Korea on the 1983 downing of [Korean Airlines, KAL] Flight 007, according to the Foreign Ministry Thursday:

**** Three transcripts from the flight recorder for the period from 30 minutes before the aircraft crashed into the sea off Sakhalin. They record the conversation among crew members, and exchanges with Tokyo control tower and with KAL Flight 015, which was in the vicinity**

—30 to 14.2 minutes before the crash: Cockpit conversation, regular exchanges with the control tower and Flight 015.

—11.06 to 6.1 minutes before: Permission requested to increase altitude from 33,000 feet to 35,000 feet. Permission granted.

—55 seconds before: Alarms sound, recording of confused passengers.

—40 seconds before: Cabin announcement of emergency descent, instructions to fasten seat belts and put on oxygen masks.

—9 seconds before: Report of emergency to Tokyo control tower.

—35 seconds after: End of recording.

**** Letter from Soviet Defense Minister Dimitriy Ustinov and KGB Chief Viktor Chebrikov to General Secretary Yuriy Andropov**

—Soviet Navy recovers parts of the plane and its interior on Oct. 20, 1983, some 50 days after the incident, in waters 180 meters deep at 46.33 degrees latitude, 141.19 degrees longitude. The black box is sent to Air Force Science Research Institute.

—The Defense Ministry and the KGB conducts a secret analysis. The United States and Japan do not know about the recovery.

**** Reports by experts at the Air Defense Command**

—Experts conclude that the aircraft veered off course not by mistake, but according to a selected flight course.

**** Reports by Ustinov and Chebrikov to Andropov**

—The black box was salvaged between Oct. 20 and 30. Analysis shows the South Korean aircraft was 660km off course.

—The recovered materials must be hidden from the Western world and cooperation is requested to lay all responsibility with the U.S. side.

**** Analysis by a lieutenant general in the Soviet Army Engineering Corps dated Nov. 28, 1983**

—Flight route and charted route can be analyzed by restoring 18 data such as on flight control from the tape.

—Fourteen parts in the tape are of ordinary contents.

**** Conclusions by the Defense Ministry and the KGB**

—The passenger plane was flying the same course as a routine flight route of Soviet Air Defense planes over Kamchatka and Sakhalin.

—The plane flew over Kamchatka and Sakhalin 660km off course on the last section of its flight.

—Crew members did not take any action to leave Soviet airspace despite signals telling them they were off course. Considering the experience of the flight crew, superiority of the aircraft equipment and reliability of U.S. and Japanese flight course control system to correct any veering off, it is evident the South Korean airliner selected its course beforehand and knew exactly its flying position throughout its flight.

—Flight course record can be used as evidence in proving real intention of the aircraft, but the voice recordings can be used by the Western nations and thus are inappropriate to hand over to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) or other countries.

—The flight off course by the aircraft is obviously an act of provocation aimed at testing the air defenses of the Soviet ground air defense elements, but there's no evidence that flight 007 conducted any espionage activities. **** Two photographs of the recovered black box and flight map showing the aircraft off course since take-off from Anchorage.**

Russian Data 'Inadequate'

SK1510002192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—An initial assessment shows the data from the flight recorder of a Korean Air Lines [KAL] jet shot down by a Soviet fighter plane over Sakhalin in 1983 to be expurgated and inadequate

to clear up the mystery surrounding the shootdown, the leader of a South Korean delegation said Wednesday.

Partial data from KAL Flight 007's black box was handed to a Korean official delegation by Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the Kremlin on Wednesday.

Chang Sang-hyon, vice transportation minister, told Korean reporters that the flight data and other materials his delegation received were unsatisfactory and could not clear up the incident.

In order to draw a conclusive answer, it was necessary to read all the data from the flight recorder, Chang said. Therefore, he planned to meet the Russian deputy defense minister on Thursday to ask for the complete transcript from the recorder, he said.

Following a hand-over ceremony, Chang said he met with Yeltsin in another room and told him that his team needed the black box itself to draw any conclusion. Thereupon, Yeltsin told him that the box had been disassembled, Chang said. Yeltsin told him, however, that if he needed any further materials he should negotiate with the Russian deputy defense minister.

KAL 007, with 269 passengers and crew, was shot down and crashed into waters off Sakhalin while en route to Seoul from New York via Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 1, 1983. The Soviet Union at that time charged that the plane was on a spy mission and was shot down when it intruded into Soviet air space.

The flight data and materials handed over Wednesday contain a transcript of the cockpit conversation and communication between the plane and ground stations prior to 30 minutes before the shootdown.

The Russian president also handed over two reports on the results of a Soviet investigation of the incident submitted to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, a map that traced the route of Flight 007, two pictures of the black box, and reports by the Defense Ministry, the KGB, and an aviation organization. There are 10 different materials in all, Chang said.

The Russian transcript of the black box data and the map that traces the plane's route are similar to those of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Chang said.

Among the materials are reports by the head of the KGB and the defense minister to Andropov. They said they did not believe the Korean airliner was engaged in espionage activities, contradicting the officially announced version.

According to these reports, KAL 007, "manipulated by the United States," intentionally intruded into Soviet air space but it did not engage in espionage.

The U.S. intention was to check the Soviet Union's air defense ability, the reports said. The United States, therefore, should be blamed for the incident, they added.

The reports also said the KAL plane "falsely reported" its positions to the ground flight control stations when it veered from its intended route.

The data of the black box, however, should not be made public under any circumstances, the reports said, asking for Andropov's consent on that point.

According to the flight data, the pilot was unaware that his plane was veering away from the prescribed route and one minute before the end of the tape he is heard saying urgently: "Pressure is dropping. Plunging to 10,000 feet."

This is presumably the moment his plane was hit by a missile.

Some 20 seconds after the pilot's last remark, the automatic in-flight recording came on the intercom, telling passengers to fasten their seat belts and put on their oxygen masks. The in-flight broadcast continued for about 40 seconds, the reports said.

The announcement was the last voice recorded by the black box, the reports added.

Analysis Results 19 Oct

*SK1510025792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT
15 Oct 92*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Russian materials on the 1983 downing of a South Korean passenger jet do not contain any particularly new information other than a 1-minute recording of a conversation among the flight attendants after the aircraft was hit by a missile, the Foreign Ministry here said Thursday.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin expressed regrets to the president and the people of South Korea and condolences to the families of the victims, Ministry officials said. Yeltsin expressed intentions to build a memorial for the victims with South Korea, they said. He explained that the black box was disassembled and no remains of the victims were discovered, officials said.

Yeltsin personally handed over 10 materials on the shootdown of the Korean air passenger plane by a Soviet fighter that killed all 269 people aboard.

The materials included three transcripts from the flight recorder, a flight course map, a photograph of the black box and internal reports by Moscow. They did not include the black box itself nor the tape that had been inside it, the officials said, and there was nothing particularly new other than the 1-minute conversation.

The internal reports said KGB aviation experts concluded the South Korean plane steered off course not out of crew error but because the crew stayed to its charted course. [sentence as received]

The experts said such records could be used as evidence in proving the plane's real purpose of flight but advised against handing over the flight recorder to international

organizations since it might be favorable evidence for the western world, according to the report.

The Transportation Ministry will announce its analysis around next Monday, and the Foreign Ministry will deliver the materials to other countries whose citizens were among the victims.

Purchase of Russian Weapons Under Consideration

SK1510083892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea may buy Russian-made weapons to study the arms and tactics used by its "enemy" and to develop countermeasures, the Defense Ministry said Thursday. The ministry, in a report to the National Assembly, said it was considering the purchase of MiG-29 fighter aircraft, mines, torpedoes, artillery shells for T-62 tanks and batteries of surface-to-air missiles (SA-6, -8, and -16). These weapons are deployed by the North Korean Armed Forces.

"A massive purchase of Russian-made weaponry is virtually impossible because it is not interoperational with a Western weapons system on which we are dependent," the report said.

"The purchase is being considered in terms of accumulating Russian technologies through the introduction of crucial know-how and exchanges of defense industry personnel."

The report was in reply to an inquiry by Rep. Kwon No-kap of the Democratic Party.

"In light of the close security cooperative system between South Korea and the United States, it is difficult for us to purchase Russian-made arms without Washington's understanding and it is undesirable for the sentiments of the people," Kwon said.

Normalized Ties With SRV Expected 'This Year'

SK1510090792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will establish full relations with Vietnam this year and with Egypt next year, presidential spokesman Kim Hak-chun said Thursday.

"South Korea's diplomatic stage has widened with its relations normalization with China and Russia as the result of active northern policy," Kim told a policy seminar sponsored by the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP).

"We plan to establish formal relations with Vietnam toward the end of this year and expect full ties with Egypt next year," he said.

Seoul and Hanoi have agreed to exchange representative offices and the Seoul office has already opened in Vietnam. Seoul and Cairo have consul-general rather than ambassadorial ties.

"The ultimate goal of the northern policy is inter-Korean relations improvement and peaceful reunification," Kim told the seminar, adding that Russia and China have become South Korea's friends and support Seoul's diplomatic and unification policies.

South Korea has normalized ties with 39 countries since President No Tae-u took office, increasing the total to 166, Kim said.

"Some say the northern policy has been completed with Seoul-Beijing diplomatic normalization, but it is not complete until inter-Korean peaceful reunification," he said.

New Political Party 'Taking Clearer Shape'

SK1510054492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The new political party is taking clearer shape as more majority and minority camp members flock to join its ranks.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who quit the majority Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) to form the new party, met Wednesday night with Rep. Chang Kyong-u, who left the DLP earlier in the day to join him with four other lawmakers. Sources said they discussed cooperative measures in launching the party, and agreed to finish all preparations at the earliest possible date. Other DLP deserters are to get together Thursday evening to coordinate their positions regarding entry into the new party.

Participants have an optimistic outlook and plan to establish a party central office by early next month and attract more DLP members.

The majority party lost co-chairman Pak Tae-chun last week, and 19 other lawmakers and members quit in sympathy. Ten more DLP men are likely to go on Friday.

While most have announced they are entering the new party, Pak has yet to make his decision, which may delay its formal establishment.

DLP quitters are asking other participants to hold off the formal launching until Pak announces his decision, insisting that they can draw more people out of the DLP if they name the former co-chairman presidential candidate or party president.

Yi Chong-chan and his aides are busy with party launching and willing to settle with Pak joining them as a member.

Former DLP men Yi Chin-u and Yi Tong-chin flew down to Pohang, where Pak is resting after his resignation, to persuade him to show up in the new party.

Rep. Pak Chol-on is to meet with park soon for the same purpose, according to the sources.

The latest signal from Pak Tae-chun was positive. One of his close aides said it was clear the former DLP leader had no intention of leaving the political world and is currently tapping various possibilities.

One of Pak's senior assistants came up to Seoul Wednesday and met with members of "Wolgyesu-hoe," a DLP faction led by Rep. Pak Chol-on that supported Pak Tae-chun against party President Kim Yong-sam.

The assistant also met with Ho Mun-to, a leading figure from former president Chon Tu-hwan's regime, sources said.

Chae Mun-sik, a former speaker of the National Assembly, and Rep. Yi Cha-hon met with members of Yi Chong-chan's Gathering for New Politics, and Rep. Chong Ho-yong, independent from Taegu, began to undertake active work Thursday to form a new party. With their goal to form a central party by early November, they are said to be working to induce more Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] members, sources said.

Chae has already obtained agreements to join the new party from five lawmakers who left the Democratic Liberal Party on Wednesday. They include Reps. Pak Chol-on, Kim Yong-hwan, Chang Kyong-u, and Yu Su-ho, in addition to Yi Cha-hon.

Earlier, Yi Chong-chan and Rep. Chang Kyong-u met Wednesday night and agreed to nominate Chae as chairman of the preparatory committee for founding a new party.

Yi Chong-chan and Chong Ho-yong and Yi Cha-hon have also scheduled a meeting Thursday evening and reaffirmed the earlier decision to name Chae as chief planner and discuss the formation of the new party's leadership and set the dates for the new party.

Organizers have also set their target to make their party big enough in the National Assembly to be able to qualify as a parliamentary negotiating entity, which requires 20 or more member lawmakers. To that end, they want to induce more desertions from the DLP, study the possibility of merging with the Unification National Party and persuade some members of the Democratic Party to join them, the sources said.

Among incumbent lawmakers, they believe Choe Chae-uk, Yi Yong-mun, Cho Yong-chang and Yi Kung-kyu could leave the Democratic Liberal Party.

The organizers are also contacting Reps. Song Chon-yong and Pak Kyu-sik of the Democratic Party and Song is expected to leave his party in the near future, the sources said.

About 10 Democratic Liberal Party members, including local party chapter chiefs like Hong Hui-pyo and Cho

Ki-sang and former lawmakers Yi Kwang-ho and Sin Yong-sun, are expected to bolt from the DLP on Friday.

DLP Relieved at Two Lawmakers' Decision To Stay

SK1510083792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0706 GMT
15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], watching nervously for any more desertions from its ranks, heaved a collective sigh of relief Thursday when two of its lawmakers indicated they would stay in the dwindling majority party.

Rep. Kang Chae-sop, who was said to have been weighing to leave the DLP together with Rep. Pak Chol-on, told reporters Thursday that he decided to stay in the party as there was no justifiable reason to leave at this time.

Kang added, however, that he had long been agonized over his decision because of personal ties with his colleague, presumably meaning Pak Chol-on, who left the DLP along with four other incumbent lawmakers to form a new political party Wednesday.

Earlier in the day, Rep. Kim Pok-tong met with Kim Yong-sam and was known to have told the beleaguered party president that he would stay in the party. Kim Pok-tong had been keenly watched by many DLP lawmakers as he has been holding meetings with some influential politicians and national leaders, including former prime minister Kang Yong-hun, on his future action.

The decision by Kang to stay in the party was said to have a calming effect on the other party members, especially incumbent lawmakers, who have been wavering since President No Tae-u and party chairman Pak Tae-chun left the erstwhile governing party.

Nevertheless, five lawmakers and 14 other party members followed Pak Tae-chun out of the party and at least 10 more are likely to leave by Friday. Many of them have expressed their intention to join a new party or are awaiting the move by Pak Tae-chun to make up his mind what he will do in the future.

Pak Tae-chun, meanwhile, remained the eye of storm in the fluid, if not chaotic, political scene.

Nearly all politicians as well as observers kept their eyes on the honorary chairman of Pohang Iron and Steel Co., who has been away from Seoul since he resigned as chairman of the DLP and left the party.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, who had bolted from the DLP, said it was Pak Tae-chun who held the key to a new political party. Yi then strongly indicated that he would support him if the group of party organizers decide to invite Pak to join the party.

Chong Chu-yong, leader of the Unification National Party, also said that he does not believe Pak Tae-chun was ready to retire from politics as people in some quarters say. Nor does he believe Pak will join a new party, Chong said, following his speech at a plenary session of the National Assembly Thursday.

Chong said Pak will probably form a group in the National Assembly big enough to become a parliamentary negotiating entity. Chong, however, denied some speculation that he and Pak had worked out a "secret" deal.

Kim Tae-chung, leader of the Democratic Party, meeting with some 200 area leaders in Incheon, west of Seoul, Wednesday, predicted that a new party, if it absorbed DLP deserters and members of the Unification National Party, could become a considerable force.

In that event, Kim said, the December presidential election could be a contest mainly between the new party and his party, with Kim Yong-sam's forces fading rapidly into the background.

Former DLP Members To Form Anti-Kim Yong-sam Front

SK1510093892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Seven former lawmakers agreed to form an anti-Kim Yong-sam front in a meeting at a downtown hotel on Thursday.

The seven, who left Kim's Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] to help form a new party, include former National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik.

They have agreed that their leader should be Pak Tae-chun, who quit as party co-chairman and left the DLP last week, and that the goal of the new party should be to end regionalism and institute far-reaching political reforms.

"I would do my best to be of help in pushing ahead with the formation of the new party," Chae said.

He said he was willing to be chairman of the party preparatory committee, if he was asked.

The other six are Kim Hyo-uk, Yi Chin-u, Yun Song-han, O Yu-pang, O Han-ku and Choe Chung-sik.

Yi Chin-u said that Pak Tae-chun would join the new party in consideration of the political situation and the outline of the new party would emerge next week.

O Yu-pang said independent lawmaker Chong Ho-yong would join the new party and didn't have any intention of being a member of the DLP.

Later Thursday, Chae met with Reps. Pak Chol-un, Yi Cha-hon, Kim Yong-hwan, Yu Su-ho and Chang Kyong-u, who left the DLP Wednesday, and they discussed participating in the new party.

Representative on Departure From Democratic Party

SK1510093692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0842 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Rep. Song Chun-yong announced his departure Thursday from the Democratic Party [DP] because of "disillusionment" with the party leadership.

"The Democratic Party has no volition at all for change of power at a crucial time when political reforms, realization of civilian politics and preparations for national unification are desperately needed," Song said in a prepared statement.

"In particular, I have decided to leave the party because I am disillusioned with the corrupt leadership."

It is the first time a lawmaker of the DP has quit his party to join deserters from the Democratic Liberal Party in their movement to form a new party.

Hyon Urges Cabinet To Help Change 'Election Culture'

SK1010034592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong told the new cabinet Saturday that it had the historical mission of accomplishing President No Tae-u's desire for democratization and to renovate the country's election culture.

Presiding over his first cabinet meeting, Hyon said that this mission would be fulfilled if the cabinet managed the presidential election fairly and carried out its basic duty to operate state affairs smoothly.

"We all should do our utmost to successfully wind up the various state projects under way in a firm unity around President No and to plant a fresh election culture," he said.

The prime minister asked the cabinet to make exceptional efforts to convey to the people the government's determination to manage the presidential election fairly.

He further told the cabinet to be more sincere in supplying policy materials asked by the National Assembly and testifying before assembly hearings.

Hyon Orders Neutrality by Public Officials

SK1510083392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 92 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Hyon Sung-chong has ordered all public officials to keep their hands out of the forthcoming presidential election, urging them to remain strictly neutral.

They are banned from supporting any presidential candidate, to say nothing of forcing their subordinates to

support or oppose certain candidates. Tours or visits, if not very urgent, will also be banned during the election campaigning period.

These are some of the guidelines for fair presidential election drawn up at the new "neutral cabinet's" first discipline-related ministers meeting chaired by Prime Minister Hyon yesterday.

Home Minister Paek Kwang-hyon reported at the meeting that his ministry will punish any public officials involved in the election, which has been common in the past claimed by opposition parties during previous elections.

He also said chiefs of "tong" and "ri," the smallest administrative units, and staff officials of social organizations will be banned from campaigning and state-aided bodies will also be prevented from either supporting or opposing any political parties or candidates.

During the campaigning period, Minister Paek said, the government will be refrained from pushing ahead with public projects which can be construed as doing favors for specific candidates.

There will be no ground-breaking ceremonies for government projects, loosened checks of 'green belt' areas, donations of money or gifts and arrangements of tours for voters.

The government will operate a watchdog body headed by Prime Minister Hyon against all kinds of election irregularities until the election is over.

Justice Minister Yi Chong-u said that his ministry will install a task force in every provincial prosecution office and police station to combat illegal and unfair election campaign practices.

Reportage on PRC Comment on Korean War

PRC Envoy: No Regrets

SK1110135092 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
10 Oct 92 p 5

[Text] On 9 October, Zhang Tingyang, Chinese ambassador to Korea, has said: It is a completely foundless report that China has expressed regret for its participation in the 25 June Korean war. I think that China has no need to express regret in the future, either.

Ambassador Zhang's remarks have completely reversed our government's comments that China expressed regret to the ROK Government on 24 August during the time of establishing diplomatic relations.

For the first time since taking office, Ambassador Zhang held a news conference with Korean reporters on the afternoon of 9 October at his representative office in the China Chamber of International Commerce in Mugyotong, Seoul. The contents of his remarks at the news conference show how China, in view of its stance,

estimates the true picture of the "diplomatic achievements" that our government stressed it had made in establishing ROK-PRC diplomatic relations and in the summit talks. Thereby, this draws our attention.

Before taking office in Korea, Ambassador Zhang served in the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang for 15 years in all. Ambassador Zhang is a Korean expert who participated in the negotiations to establish ROK-PRC diplomatic relations as a delegate from the Chinese side and is deputy director of the Department of Asian Affairs in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is also very fluent in Korean, enough to speak himself at the news conference; he criticized the traffic jams and expensive consumer goods price in Seoul. Ambassador Zhang's news conference follows.

[Reporter] What do you expect in the negotiations over the point of transferring air control, which is the most difficult obstacle in the ROK-PRC discussions to sign an aviation agreement?

[Zhang] In the aviation talks held in Beijing around the middle of last September, the ROK and PRC agreed on many agenda items, except for the point of transferring air control. We still stress 125 degrees east longitude as the point of air control transfer, but if the ROK has a different view of this, we can consider it in light of the two sides' interests. As Foreign Minister Qian Qichen announced, this agreement is likely to be signed this year.

[Reporter] What is the Chinese position on handling the former Taiwan Government properties in Korea?

[Zhang] It is China's principled and firm position that all properties in Korea should be completely returned to China.

[Reporter] In the ROK-PRC summit talks, the PRC agreed on denuclearizing the Korean peninsula. What is China's position on the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula?

[Zhang] While President No Tae-u was in China, the ROK-PRC summit talks were held. I also participated in the talks. The Korean newspapers reported that the nuclear issue was mainly discussed at the talks, but that is not true. Of course, the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula was discussed. Bilateral issues and international issues were discussed, as well. China's position is that it would not approve either the North or the South having its own nuclear weapons.

[Reporter] What about a rumor that North Korean President Kim Il-song will visit China in early November?

[Zhang] Because I was not told about his visit, I have nothing to tell you now.

[Reporter] The ROK Government said that China had expressed regret for its participation in the 25 June

Korean war in the course of establishing diplomatic relations. To what degree does your government express its regret?

[Zhang] It is a completely groundless report. Especially, it is groundless that China has expressed regret for its involvement in the 25 June Korean war. I think that China need not express regret. Both the ROK and the PRC should deal with this issue, looking ahead in the future.

[Reporter] Is it possible for North Korean to change itself?

[Zhang] Many changes have recently taken place in North Korea. Even two years ago, we could not have anticipated that the North and South would present achievements in their prime ministerial-level talks, as they have done now.

[Reporter] What is China's plan to form a new order in Northeast Asia and how does it view President No Tae-u's proposal for forming a Northeast Asian security consultative council?

[Zhang] It is wrong to think that China is trying to fill the vacuum caused by the collapse of the Soviet Union. China has neither the intention nor the capability to do so. The plan for forming the Northeast Asian security consultative council cannot be accepted because of the Northeast Asian countries' differences in politics and security and because they are in different stages of economic development.

Explanation Sought

SK1410114492 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Oct 92 p 3

[Editorial: "Problems Which the Foreign Ministry Must Explain"]

[Text] Without fail, the ROK Foreign Ministry must do two things regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China. First, it must clear our people's doubt that, in a desperate effort to hasten the establishment of diplomatic relations, the ROK Government—as China wanted—may have disregarded or turned a blind eye to issues that must be settled. One of them is for our government to receive China's apology for its participation in the Korean war.

Given the Foreign Ministry's northern diplomacy and President No Tae-u's visit to China right after the establishment of diplomatic relations, the government may have skipped some important steps in a desperate effort to establish diplomatic relations and get results. This may be a mere groundless concern. The government, however, must still clearly disclose the truth. This is not a secret we must keep in diplomacy at a time when all countries are marching toward peace and reconciliation.

Another thing that the Foreign Ministry must do is explain a statement made by the foreign minister. When he announced the establishment of diplomatic relations in August, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok stated that during the negotiations to establish diplomatic relations, China expressed "regret" over its participation in the Korean war, although this was not mentioned in the joint statement. A pertinent Foreign Ministry official later confirmed it on many occasions.

Chinese Ambassador to the ROK Zhang Tingyan, however, reversed what our government stated. He openly said China has no reason to express regret over its participation in the Korean war, and needless to say, of making an apology.

This is unacceptable. Diplomatic relations between the two countries may be necessary for the sake of the future. However, hushing up this historical incident without correctly settling it is like selling our national dignity.

We again make an issue out of China's participation in the Korean war because we believe the two countries will not be able to build on the future without genuinely clearing the legacies of the unfortunate past. There is no future without a past. Friendship between the two countries will be a house of cards if there is no full apology for the bitter incident of the past.

China has so far tried to evade its past by saying that "it was inevitable for China to defend itself at a time when its territory was under threat." However, even though we did not have our eyes on the Chinese territory, China infiltrated approximately 600,000 troops and offensive weapons deep into our territory. How will China explain this? We still vividly remember that those Chinese troops inflicted incalculable sacrifices upon the Korean people.

The harsh remarks by Chinese Ambassador Zhang may be a different matter. Our government must now clearly explain why we had to suffer this insult.

When we examine the statement the ROK Foreign Ministry released at the time diplomatic relations were established, our government did not promptly express our views and press our demands but served as a mouthpiece for China. Did we suffer this insult because we did not say what we should have? If it does not repeat the disgrace in diplomatic relations between the ROK and Japan, our government must settle with China its participation in the Korean war straightforwardly and inform the people about such direct diplomatic approaches.

Foreign Minister Testifies

SK1410130292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0953 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok in effect conceded Wednesday that China did not make an apology expressly over its role in the 1950 Korean war.

While testifying at the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Minister Yi said that during the normalization talks, "we pointed out that China's intervention in the Korean war through the dispatch of volunteers had given much pains to the Korean people, and asked China to make an acceptable clarification about it."

According to the minister, China replied that they had no choice but to send volunteers in a circumstance where U.N. forces were marching North to threaten the China border, and that "China, too, was one of the victims."

Minister Yi said that China, though, expressed the view that although it was a bygone thing, it was a regrettable event that shouldn't recur again.

"We should think of China's participation in the Korean war in linkage with the then U.S.-USSR Cold War mechanism," said Minister Yi, adding that "what is more important for us at this stage when the two countries are solidifying new cooperative relations, is to strive to develop genuine cooperative ties as we look to the future rather than to the past."

Avoid Faulting Envoy

SK1010094292 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 92 p 1

[Text] Zhang Tingyan, Chinese ambassador to Korea, made remarks that China feels no need to express regret for the 25 June Korean war. Criticism of his remarks has been raised in the country, and some high-ranking government officials have expressed deep dissatisfaction. Thereby, a stir is expected to be created in the country.

A high-ranking Ministry of Foreign Affairs official on 10 October said about his remarks: It is an impolite act of reversing the ROK foreign minister's remarks and of denying remarks made in the course of establishing ROK-PRC diplomatic relations. This is only to preserve its honor as a great country. He also stressed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should call him to find out the background of his remarks.

However, another relevant official said: From the beginning, China proposed to overcome the unfortunate and regrettable past in the course of negotiations but did not specify the 25 June Korean war. Thereby, he recognized that the ROK Government's announcement was a little exaggerated.

He also interpreted Ambassador Zhang's direct and strong remarks as ones that were made with China's internal situation in mind. Thus, he urged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs not to make them an issue. Thereby, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' position is interesting.

For the first time since taking office, Ambassador Zhang held a press conference with Korean reporters on the afternoon of 9 October and stressed that "China feels no need to express regret," calling groundless the report that

in the course of the establishment of diplomatic relations, China expressed regret to the ROK on its involvement in the Korean war.

Ambassador Zhang, pointing out that the ROK papers' reports that the nuclear issue was mainly discussed in the ROK-PRC summit talks were wrong, said: The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula was only one of many agenda items discussed at the talks. China explained its existing policy that it would not approve either the North or the South having their own nuclear weapons.

CHOSON ILBO Comment

SK1210143492 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Oct 92 p 3

[Editorial: "Regret on Zhang Tingyan's Remarks"]

[Text] Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zhang Tingyan has said that "China need not express regret for the 25 June Korean war." This is a very important issue that cannot be overlooked. When ROK-PRC diplomatic relations were established, China said it had participated in the Korean war to preserve its territory, and that it had not expressed regret for this issue to the ROK. Since taking office in Seoul, however, Ambassador Zhang is likely to intensify China's diplomatic stand on the ROK in that the issue of settling the past between the ROK and the PRC "basically does not exist."

China emphasized that it had participated in the 25 June Korean war because of a threat to its territory. This is not persuasive enough. How the PRC and the former USSR secretly discussed their involvement in the Korean war at a time when communism had spread throughout the world is still a mystery. Apparently the ROK Army and the UN forces did not get into Chinese territory. Despite this fact, China massively committed the so-called Volunteer Army to the Korean peninsula and invaded the area south of the 38th Parallel. Needless to say, our people suffered from great damages to human lives and property. At that time, we also missed a valuable opportunity for national reunification because of the Chinese volunteer soldiers.

It would be too much to attribute Ambassador Zhang's attitude of ignoring the past to his personality. It seemed that he forgot that he lives in this country when he made the remarks completely reversing the ROK foreign minister's comments that "in the course of the negotiations to establish diplomatic relations, China expressed regret." What does he think now and why did he make such remarks? Even some time ago, he served as a counselor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. While serving as a deputy director of the Department of Asian Affairs in the Chinese Foreign Ministry, he took his office in Seoul as ambassador to Korea. I am concerned if he expresses China's idea. Today's PRC ambassador to Korea is not a royal envoy.

China should express regret for its participation in the Korean war and for its diplomat's remarks, running

counter to his basic manners as diplomat. It would be good if China explained the issue so that the ROK can understand. Otherwise, our government should strongly urge China to take reasonable steps along the lines of regret. If China does not agree to our government's demands, however, our government should clearly disclose, through documents and tape recordings, the contents of the remarks made in the course of the negotiations to establish diplomatic relations showing how China expressed "regret" to the ROK. It should also enable our people to correctly grasp China's view of the ROK. Despite China's remarks and act of violating diplomatic common sense, if our government thinks that it is important to keep protocols, it cannot go beyond the limits of an unbalanced diplomacy toward China. I hope that the government can now erase the image that it conducted a "low-profile diplomacy," or a "rough-and-ready diplomacy" toward China.

THE KOREA HERALD Comment

SK1310051292 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Oct 92 p 6

[Editorial: "China Envoy's Absurd Remark"]

[Text] Some recent remarks by the Chinese ambassador in Seoul have created quite a stir which hurts the national feelings of Koreans at the outset of normalized relations between the two countries. What he said during his first press conference here was far from logical. The timing, the language and the manner of his protestation were devoid of diplomatic propriety.

Last week Ambassador Zhang Tingyan said that Beijing did not offer any expression of regret for the Chinese entry into the Korean War in the course of bilateral negotiations to open a formal relationship. This runs counter to the Korean Foreign Ministry account that there was an expression of regret.

The truth seems to be that the Chinese regretted the unfortunate relations with Korea in the past 47 years in general terms, avoiding any direct reference to the Korean conflict. Seoul officials might have overstated the Chinese intent in their favor for understandable reasons.

We do not in any way take exception to the attitude of the Beijing government to view the Korean-Chinese affairs "in a forward-looking manner" as was stated by Zhang. This does not necessarily mean ignoring or glossing over all historical events, be they favorable or not.

The Chinese envoy sounded rather firm when he declared the clear and consistent position of Beijing to be that there has not existed a matter for regret and that he does not believe China has to show any contrition. It deserves recalling that solid forward steps could be taken only when the dirty old slate is wiped clean.

China might have its own nationalistic and diplomatic grounds for its reluctance to admit and apologize for its past mistakes. But these self-righteous considerations will not change the truth and logic of history which hold Beijing accountable to Seoul for much of the horrors of the Korean War.

In the early 1950s the Chinese People's Army intervened in the Korean conflict on the side of North Korea, crossing the Yalu [River] deep into the Korean Peninsula. The allied Communist troops inflicted heavy damages and casualties upon the Korean people. The Chinese act of joining North Koreans to help the aggression upon South Korea was a flagrant violation of international law and world peace. A claim that China was threatened by the northward advance of the U.N. forces was grossly one-sided and unfounded.

All sensible observers of the modern history of world disputes see many good reasons for China to feel sorry about what it did during the Korean War.

The defiant high-profile assumed by Zhang and his brusque manner in disclaiming China's old error are redolent of the arrogance of a big power. Seoul gave too much in acceding to the one-China policy of Beijing while taking little to accommodate the latter's two-Korea policy and separation of politics from economics. Future diplomatic efforts will be necessary to correct the Chinese judgment warped by prejudice and straighten out the haughty stance of China toward this country. The evolution of Beijing's future ties with Pyongyang demands our continued watch and ward.

Annual Economic Planning Talks With PRC Planned

SK1310112492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0842 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Seoul and Beijing will host vice ministerial-level talks on economic planning once a year by turn to boost economic ties under an agreement signed Tuesday.

Vice Economic Planning Minister Han Kap-su and his visiting counterpart, Sheng Shuren of China's State Planning Commission, signed a memorandum of understanding on exchanges and cooperation, a South Korean official said. The two countries will actively take part in economic seminars and training courses and exchange publications and information on economics, he said.

The vice ministerial meeting, aimed at opening an effective channel for tackling economic issues concerning the two countries, will see its launch in Beijing in the near future, he added.

November Beijing Aviation Agreement 'Likely'

SK1510030292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China are likely to sign an aviation pact during talks here

in November and to open a Seoul-Beijing route this year, a Transportation Ministry official said Thursday.

The two nations concurred in principle to conclude the accord and open a Seoul-Beijing route during the first round of bilateral aviation talks in Beijing last month.

Korea wants to allow both Korean air (KAL) and Asiana airlines to operate on the inter-capital air route, but China insists on one airline for each side at the initial stage. China says the number of airlines on the route could be multiplied if ridership grows. KAL and Asiana are expected to wage a harsh competition for the route if only one airline is allowed.

The official said that Korea will try hard to secure beyond rights to Europe, among other things, during the Seoul negotiations.

Nuclear Control Committee Views Rules of Inspection

SK1410041092 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0315 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] North and South Korea had a contact of members of the Joint Nuclear Control Committee this morning. They discussed the clause on how to select targets of inspections and a clause on the rules of inspection.

In today's contact, our side proposed that inspections be divided into regular inspections and special inspections, that regular inspections be conducted every three months, and that special inspections be conducted on 12 occasions a year. Our side added: Still, the two sides can discuss and readjust the number of inspections and the targets of inspection.

However, the North side proposed that nuclear weapons, nuclear bases, and nuclear material be inspected, that the North and South decide on what to inspect and how often, and that the nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in the South only be inspected because they exist only in South Korea.

A pertinent official on our side said: Our side will examine the North's proposed rules of inspection and try to coordinate differences between the two sides' proposals at working-level negotiations. However, we cannot be delayed indefinitely by North Korea, which has been using delaying tactics.

In this way, the official hinted that the government has been mapping out separate measures.

Exchange of Committee Members' List Postponed

SK1310123792 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1100 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] In a telephone message sent today to Choe Pong-chun, chairman for the North side of the North-South Liaison Office in Panmunjom, Son In-kyo, our side's chairman, informed that Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu's visit to the North, which was slated for 14

October, has to be postponed. He proposed that the date for the deputy prime minister's visit to the North be discussed again at a later date.

In a separate telephone message, Chairman Son In-kyo proposed to exchange on 26 October the list of members of the planned North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee, instead of 15 October as initially scheduled.

Meanwhile, in a telephone message sent to our side, the North side's Chairman Choe Pong-chun said the North will send two liaison officials to Panmunjom on the afternoon of 14 October to deliver a letter from Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the North Korean Administration Council.

Trade Minister To Meet PRC Counterpart January 1993

SK1310090892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China will hold trade ministers talks in Beijing in January, Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su said Tuesday.

Han told a Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry breakfast meeting that the government hoped to sign arbitration and aviation pacts with China this year, and a double taxation avoidance agreement in the first half of 1993. He was speaking to economists and businessmen who accompanied President No Tae-u to China recently.

In the trade ministers talks, Han said, he would discuss ways to promote cooperation with the Chinese authorities in charge of machinery, electronics, chemical and metallurgical industries.

With regard to the 23 projects that China had asked Korea to participate in, the government would investigate the details and send industrial cooperation missions after November to wrap up the investigation.

To help Korean companies expand participation in the eighth five-year economic plan, the government has already let the Korea Industrial Research Institute study detailed programs by industry, Han said.

No Tae-u Addresses National Sports Meet

SK1010065992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Taegu, South Korea, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u said Saturday, in an address to the opening ceremony of the 73th national sports meet at Taegu City Stadium, that he was sure a unified Korean national sports meet comprising both South and North Korean athletes would be held before the end of this century.

"Our message for harmony, progress, peace and prosperity made public at the Seoul Olympiad evoked great sympathy in the United Nations, Budapest, Moscow and

Beijing," he said. "North Korea must now open its mind sincerely and accept this message."

No stressed that sports had great power to unite the nation and build dreams and courage and expressed his anticipation that the "indomitable will and valiant spirit" demonstrated by Korean athletes at the Barcelona Olympics would be displayed at this year's national sports meet.

East European, Ukrainian, Kazakh Markets Eyed
SK1310023492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—A South Korean economic mission will visit Hungary and Poland next month to look at investment opportunities there, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Tuesday.

Members of the team will be businessmen from medium- and small-sized companies because merger and acquisition at this level is more desirable in advancing into Eastern Europe than large projects, the ministry said in a report to the National Assembly.

The government will seek to sign trade agreements with Bulgaria and Albania, arbitration accords on commercial disputes with Poland and Czechoslovakia, and an investment guarantee with Bulgaria. It plans to dispatch a joint investment survey team consisting of private- and public-sector officials to Vietnam late this month to cement economic ties between the two governments.

The ministry has a plan to establish a channel for trade cooperation with its Vietnamese counterpart in November.

As part of efforts to step up market exploration activities in the former Soviet republics, the government will encourage the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. to open offices in Kiev and Alma-Ata.

Prime Minister Receives Message From PRC's Li Peng

SK1510063992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Chinese Premier Li Peng sent a telegram to Hyon Sung-chong last week, congratulating him on becoming South Korean prime minister, the prime minister's office said Thursday.

In his message, dated Oct. 9, Li said he was confident South Korea and China would further develop their friendly and neighborly relations in the future.

As the first of the five telegrams of congratulations that Hyon has received from abroad since becoming prime minister, it reflects the expectations of the Chinese leadership in promoting bilateral ties in the wake of the normalization of diplomatic relations in August, the office said.

Later telegrams came from Japan, Tunisia, Bangladesh and Algeria.

ROK, DPRK, PRC, Russia Agree to Tumen River Holding Company

SK1510041392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Development of the Tumen River, bordering North Korea, China and Russia, is likely to be done in such a way that participating countries set up a holding company in charge of leasing land and developing it, a source at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Thursday.

The participating countries will respect the sovereignty of the three bordering countries over their respective land to be used under the development program, according to the source.

The arrangement was agreed on at the second Program Management Committee (PMC) meeting, sponsored by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in Beijing from Oct. 9 to Oct. 11, he said.

The participants intensively discussed ways to develop the area and coordinate differences over developmental methods at the conference. They agreed to set up an inter-governmental coordinating body composed of South and North Korea, China and Russia. They agreed to form a subcommittee participated in by North Korea, China and Russia to discuss development and management of special economic zones in the three countries, the source said. In a bid to help expand social overhead capital, they agreed to set up an international holding company.

The sovereignty over the special economic zones will rest with the three countries and the matter of land lease will be settled in accordance with the laws to be set forth by those countries.

In addition, they adopted a blueprint for the program and increased the budget to 4.5 million U.S. dollars, adding a 1 million-dollar contribution from Finland.

In the meantime, they decided to hold the third PMC meeting in May next year, but will set the venue later, the source added.

Japan Working on Measures To Apologize for 'Comfort Women'

SK1210121592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0942 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Japan is working on concrete measures to express due apology over the issue of "comfort women" or sex slaves mobilized for Japanese troops during World War II, a visiting senior Japanese official said here Monday.

While meeting Kim Sok-u, Foreign Ministry's director-general for Asian affairs, Tadashi Iketa, Japanese Foreign Ministry Asian Affairs Bureau chief, said, "Our government has been looking into the truth of the case and we are studying steps to express apology." Iketa was here to attend an annual Korea-Japan Asian affairs directors-general meeting held at the Foreign Ministry in Seoul Monday.

Kim Sok-u said that insufficient liquidation of some unfortunate bygone things stands in the way to the stable development of bilateral relations.

On the "comfort women" issue, for instance, Kim said Japan should first thoroughly dig into the truth of the incident and then take sincere measures over it based on its finding.

Director-general Kim also asked for Japan's measures over the issue of Korean residents in Sakhalin, Russia.

Iketa said his government is planning to send a fact-finding team to Sakhalin and depending on finding Japan would take measures such as giving subsidies to the Korean residents wishing to remain in Sakhalin or hoping to return to Korea.

In addition, the two directors-general reaffirmed the importance of realizing mutual inter-Korean nuclear inspections.

Spokesman Seeks 'Real Facts'

SK1010060092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—The government would not negotiate with Japan compensation for Korean women abused as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers unless Tokyo revealed the truth about the atrocity, a Foreign Ministry official said Saturday.

"There is no change in our position that inquiries into the real facts of the issue must precede compensation," the official said.

"To talk about compensation first is out of order. It's not clear why the Japanese Government wants to compensate."

The Japanese news agency Jiji Press reported Friday that Tokyo was considering Red Cross compensation for Asian women abused sexually for Japanese soldiers during World War II and the idea would be discussed when Tadashi Ikeda, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asia bureau, visited Seoul on Sunday.

Korean, Japanese Scholars Discuss History Textbooks

OW1010130492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 KYODO—South Korean and Japanese scholars opened a two-day joint study session

Saturday to discuss history textbooks in an effort to bridge gaps in the way the two nations understand their past.

Some 100 historians and researchers attended the session, which is the last of a series of meetings held by a joint Japan-South Korea history textbook study group. The nongovernmental study group was established last year to narrow the gap in the treatment of historical events in textbooks used in elementary, junior high and senior high schools in the two countries.

It has previously held three such sessions in Tokyo and Seoul, and has plans to submit a set of recommendations to the Japanese and South Korean Governments early next year.

At the opening session, Yi Tae-yung, former president of South Korea's Honam College, who heads the Korean delegation, said he hopes the scholars of both countries would broaden their research not only in modern history but also in ancient history. Hoei Fujisawa, professor of Japan's Kanazawa University, said communications between the two sides are necessary to narrow gaps in historical understanding between the assailant and the victim.

South Korean scholars called on Japan to improve its school textbook descriptions of Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula. While there were still differences of understanding about some historical events during the meeting, Japanese scholars presented examples of Japanese history classes which are trying to deepen understanding of the relationships between Japan and South Korean.

Cabinet Approves Amendment to Antimonopoly Act

SK1110012492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Oct 92 p 9

[By staff reporter Sa Tong-sok]

[Text] The government's move to regulate concentration of economic power by chaebol or the family-owned big business conglomerates has taken a concrete shape with the cabinet's approval of an amendment to the Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade Act (MRA) yesterday. The revision makes it mandatory for the country's 30 largest business groups to reduce the value of their cross payment guarantees on bank loans and other borrowings to below 200 percent of their equity capital over three years beginning in April next year.

The government had initially sought to set the permitted ceiling of cross payment guarantees at 100 percent of equity capital with a grace period of five years but backed down from its earlier stance under mounting pressure from the business community.

The government, through the legislation of regulations on chaebol's cross payment guarantees, aims to halt the

flow of excessive loans into the business conglomerates such as Samsung and Hyundai.

The amendment will be submitted to the ongoing regular session of the National Assembly for legislation but it is still unclear whether the bill would be passed in the National Assembly because the business community is trying hard to stop its passage.

According to the Finance Ministry, the combined amount of cross payment guarantees on bank loans among subsidiaries of the 30 largest business groups reached about 113 trillion won as of the end of March this year, nearly 340 percent of their equity capital.

The amount of payment guarantees on loans borrowed from secondary financial institutions reportedly amounted to 54 trillion won, 174 percent of their equity capital.

The value of cross payment guarantees on bank loans among subsidiaries of the 5 largest conglomerates also reached 4.4 times as much as their total equity capital.

It is also learned that the number of chaebol subsidiaries whose cross payment guarantees amounted to 10 times of their equity capital reached 75 or 13.8 percent of the 545 subsidiaries of the 30 largest business conglomerates.

The financial mechanism of cross payment guarantees on bank loans and other borrowings is unique in Korea, hardly found in foreign countries. Under the mechanism, subsidiaries of big business groups gain easier access to loans than ordinary companies by guaranteeing payments among themselves.

With these loans, the conglomerates have expanded into diverse new fields, ranging from sugar and washing powder to computer chips and purchases of real estate, officials at the Economic Planning Board say.

In an era of ever-intensifying international competition, the conglomerates are urged to move rapidly toward specialization, the officials said.

Officials, however, appeared not so optimistic about the passage of the amendment bill.

The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) and other major business organizations publicly oppose legislating controls on the mechanism of cross payment guarantees, saying it would hamper normal business activities.

Ever since the government declared that it would seek to revise the MRA to rectify excessive financial flows into chaebol, these organizations have been lobbying aggressively for the political community to prevent the bill from being passed in the National Assembly.

They insist that the insertion of controls on payment guarantees in the MRA contradict the economic principle.

Furthermore, it is too early to stop businesses from borrowing loans on guarantees at a time when the practice of credit loans has yet to settle in Korea's financial community, they say.

Asian States Expected at 1993 Environmental Meeting

SK1010123792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will jointly sponsor the first inter-governmental Northeast Asia environment consultation conference in Seoul next February, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

The ESCAP Secretariat will send out invitations next week to North Korea, China, Japan, Russia and Mongolia, Ministry officials said.

The conference, the first of its kind in the Northeast Asian region, will discuss specifics to environment cooperation projects addressed sporadically at international organizations such as the U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) and the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and establishment of the "North-east environment consultative board" to oversee regional projects.

"Marine pollution, environment technology cooperation, preparations against environmental emergencies, and information exchange are some of the topics under consideration," one official said.

"Seoul hopes for concrete agreements on solving pollution spread over the Korean peninsula from China and protecting the Yellow Sea from industrial waste," he said.

Government Seeks To Expand Facility Investment

SK1010013292 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 92 p 9

[Text] The government is mapping out a wide range of steps aimed at expanding facility investment by manufacturing industries.

Their facility investment has markedly decreased this year because of shrinking domestic consumption and economic downturns in the United States, the 12-member European Community and other advanced countries.

According to Trade-Industry Ministry statistics, their facility investment this year will increase only 4.3 percent compared with the 11.6 percent last year and 25.7 percent in 1990.

Despite manufacturing industries' reluctance to make facility investments, they are expanding investment in the rationalization of their business structure and R&D (Research and development) projects.

In a February survey of 2,300 manufacturing companies by the Korea Develop Bank, they planned to increase facility investment for this year a mere 2.2 percent over last year.

But the bank recently discovered that they decreased their projected facility investment by 7.2 percentage points.

In the meantime they will increase investment in the rationalization of their business structure and R&D projects this year by 27.3 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively.

Of their total investment this year, facility expansion will account for 55.1 percent, business restructuring 19.5 percent and R&D projects 10.6 percent.

Last year, manufacturing industries used 63.4 percent of their aggregate investment for facility expansion, 14.6 percent for restructuring and 9.2 percent for R&D projects.

The government plans to finalize a set of programs to expand facility investment in a meeting of economic-related ministers next week in order to increase the nation's exports and pursue stable economic growth.

In particular, the government is set to supply special foreign exchange loans to enterprises which purchase locally-produced machinery. They have been provided only for the purchase of foreign machinery which domestic businesses are unable to manufacture.

Trade Company Heads Oppose Opening Market to Japan

*SK1010014492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Oct 92 p 9*

[By staff reporter Pak Yun-pae]

[Text] Heads of major general trading companies yesterday called on the government to delay opening the market to Japanese trade firms.

In a strongly-worded resolution they made clear their opposition to an early market opening for Japanese TCSs. They then urged the government to ease restrictions imposed on Korean businesses so that they can enhance their competitiveness.

The resolution came after the government has lifted on Oct. 2 export restrictions on 12 of the 21 Japanese general trading companies operating in Korea. The lifting is expected to deal a severe blow to leading domestic GTCs because of their poor marketing abilities and small capital compared with their Japanese counterparts.

As a follow-up step, the government decided last Saturday to ease its credit controls on domestic general trading companies to increase their competitiveness both at home and abroad.

But according to the trade circle, the announced measure won't be enough as they still are faced with difficulties from within and without. The trading environment has worsened amid the economic regionalism in the European Community and the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

In the irregular meeting at the Hotel Lotte, the six presidents and two vice presidents said that their company's very survival is threatened by the early opening of the market and a host of government-imposed restrictions.

They predicted that Japanese firms will dominate the domestic market with their large capital base, advance ability to collect information and well-developed managing skills in the near future. The 12 Japanese companies will be allowed to export on their own accord after they set up incorporated firms in Korea. The remaining nine will be permitted to engage in export business free of restrictions from July 1 next year.

The business leaders asked for easier access to bank loans like independent firms rather than as affiliates of the major business groups and the introduction of general trading business in business categories. They also demanded that the government ease limits on their stakes in capital of small- and medium-sized manufacturing companies in order to promote cooperation with them.

In Korea, a general trading company is classified as a retail and wholesale firm.

In fear of the strong protest, the Trade-Industry Ministry also allowed the major trading firms to invest in small and medium companies which take over the manufacture of items from business conglomerates.

But the traders are not satisfied with the recent government measures. In this regard, some trade experts predicted that the trade industry is headed on a collision course with the administration. They contended that the opening will create unfavorable conditions for the Korean firms compared to those from Japan.

Meanwhile, the business leaders agreed to cooperate in an attempt to increase exports by boosting their competitiveness and aggressively developing new markets. They held the same opinion that they have to promote cooperation with small and medium manufacturers by providing money, information and technology, including management consulting.

But it remains to be seen whether the government will respond to the call of the business circle for bolder measures. The presidents are Sin Se-kil of Samsung Co., Ltd., Yun Yong-sok of Daewoo Corporation, Kim Tok-hwan of Ssangyong Corp., Won Mu-hyon of Hyosung Corporation, Chon Chin-hwan of Lukcy-Goldstar International Corp., and Pak Sung-Sun of Korea Trading

International Inc. The two vice presidents are Kim Sung-chung of Sunkyong, Ltd., and Choe Nam-chol of Hyundai Corporation.

King of Belgium Begins State Visit

*SK1210115992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT
12 Oct 92*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—King Baudouin I and Queen Fabiola of Belgium flew into Seoul on Monday afternoon for a week-long state visit.

King Baudouin will meet with President No Tae-u on Tuesday to discuss the enhancement of friendly ties between the two countries.

The royal couple will visit the truce village of Panmunjom on Wednesday, followed by tours of industrial complexes, Mt. Sorak and Cheju Island before departing for home on Oct. 19.

Meets No Tae-u

*SK1310042992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT
13 Oct 92*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u and visiting Belgian King Baudouin I exchanged views on promoting bilateral relations, including political and economic cooperation, in talks Tuesday at Chongwadae [presidential residence].

No explained the situation on the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia, including North Korea's nuclear development project, the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks and Seoul's efforts for peace and unification. No expressed his hope for the integration of Europe in the

manner of openness to non-European countries, rather than in an exclusive manner.

While explaining Europe's situation, including integration, King Baudouin I expressed his satisfaction with relations between Korea and Belgium developing in a desirable direction and hoped ties, including trade and economic cooperation, would be expanded.

The king attended an official welcoming ceremony at Chongwadae before the summit meeting and will attend an official dinner given by No at Chongwadae in the evening and view folkloric performances. The king is to visit the inter-Korean border village of Panmunjom and lay a wreath before the memorial for Belgian soldiers killed in the Korean war (1950-53) Wednesday. He will visit Mt. Sorak, the industrial city of Kumi, and some tourist spots before returning home next Monday.

The king and Queen Fabiola arrived here Monday for a week-long visit.

New Zealand Labor Minister Visits Seoul

*SK1110012192 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Oct 92 p 3*

[Text] William F. Birch, New Zealand minister of labor, state services, employment and immigration, arrives in Seoul today for a three-day visit.

Birch will meet with Labor Minister Yi Yun-taek and Health-Social Affairs Minister An Pil-chun to exchange views on employment, workplace health and safety, industrial relations and industry training for school leavers.

During his stay here, Birch will also visit Samsung Electronics Co.

Burma

Rangoon Frees Remaining 9 Thai Nationals

*BK1410121392 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1155 GMT 14 Oct 92*

[From the "News in Brief" program]

[Text] The nine remaining Thai nationals who entered the (Shwekolone) region have been released and sent to Thailand this afternoon.

British TV Team Accused of Distorting News

*BK1510093392 Rangoon Radio Burma in English 0710
GMT 15 Oct 92*

[Article: "How Foolish Can They Get?" by Shwe La Win in THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, dated 15 October 1992]

[Text] When we were young we had to know how to behave in the presence of elders. We could quietly listen to what they were saying and enjoy the conversation, but we were told not to interfere. This was true, I think, in any society, East or West. You can't just come barging in without really knowing what is being talked about and try to interfere. It's a matter of ethics, an unwritten code which is respected for propriety. These days we hear of interference with certain people, especially some foreigners, in the internal affairs of Myanmar [Burma]. Some not many. Yes, they make unsavory remarks without really understanding the situation. To understand Myanmar affairs and issues, you have to be from Myanmar. Even then, you have to be able to take an objective look at the issue in question. You can't be subjective, that would be unfair.

Foreigners come from a different environment. They have a different culture and their understanding of issues in this country can be unclear due to their preconceived ideas or misconceptions. Take the case of a TV team called ITN [Independent Television News] that came here from Britain. They were very much enthused and they asked for permission to enter the country. Trustfully, the authorities allowed them in, gave them proper treatment, and facilitated their travel within the country. They even went to Phaunggyi [about 70 km north of Rangoon], as we called it, the Central Institute of Public Services in Hlegu Township, where the special refresher training course No. 2 for doctors had been in progress, and they wrote favorable remarks in the visitors' book. However, that was not the end of the story, it was just the beginning.

As the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] Secretary-1 Major General Khin Nyunt divulged while addressing the opening ceremony for course No. 3 the other day, ITN crew turns the story around as they got out of the country. They distorted the story to suit their whims. They went on the air saying the subject taught at the courses had nothing to do with the

subject at the universities. How absurd! ITN, according to secretary-1, also said the doctors were taught political science and ideology which had nothing to do with medical treatment. That was going a bit too far. That was a discredit they brought upon themselves. They don't see eye to eye with us and they made that blunder of an opinion, an about face of what they had written in the visitor's book.

The critics, the secretary-1 said, just found fault without really studying the objectives of the course. All of us here in this country are aware and as others who objectively study it should be able to appreciate. [sentence as heard] The subjects taught at the course concern not only the teachers and doctors who have gone through it, but also all the citizens of the country. This was the way secretary-1 put it when he addressed the current course opening ceremony.

By going on the air with such malicious stories, the ITN journalists have overlooked ethics, basic stuff which should guide them in their work. They overstepped the bounds of decency. They belittled our country and what it stands for. Some journalists, like that in other countries in the East, and they go back full of controversial stories to print or to show, creating misunderstanding and fouling relations. By sowing enmity, resentment, and hostility through censoring other countries in such manner, they may think they become instant champions of this and that cause of chaos. Wrong, what they actually do is place obstacles in the path of constructive relations between countries and peoples.

The viewers and readers here were not surprised then because of this aboutface that ITN had resorted to. That's the kind of fellows they are. Pity the poor viewers in their countries who are served up only one side of the coin, the contorted version. How foolish can they get?

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Bank of China To Revive Operations

*BK1510092892 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 12 Oct 92 p 2*

[Text] PENANG, Sun.—The Bank of China wants to establish branches in Kuala Lumpur and Penang, possibly with local partners.

The bank has begun discussions with the Finance Ministry to revive its operations here after its suspension in the 1960's following a Bank Negara [Central Bank] ruling that all financial institutions must have local equity.

Before the ruling was enforced, the Bank of China had branches in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Ipoh and Seremban.

The bank recently sent a delegation here to begin preliminary talks on achieving its aim.

Led by its deputy chairman and vice president, Mr Yang Huiqiu, the delegation met with Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Finance Minister Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim and Penang Chief Minister Dr Koh Tsu Koon.

New Radar To Strengthen Air Defense System

BK0910120792 Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 6 Oct 92 p 8

[Editorial: "Strengthening the Country's Defense System"]

[Text] Moves to install the 700 million ringgit Marthello radar system in the country's three major bases, as announced by Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak yesterday, have not only reaffirmed the intention to strengthen our defense system but have also stressed the importance of enhancing the quality of our military equipment. The enhancement of the monitoring capability with the installation of the radar system is indeed natural because our security forces must always be ready to face any eventuality. To enable the Royal Malaysian Air Force [RMAF] to detect aircraft flying in the country's airspace and to detect fallen aircraft are merely two of the functions of the Marthello system.

There is no need to discuss the installation of the radar system. Naturally, we must possess the capability through sophisticated military equipment to counter any espionage activity or aggression although the country is facing no visible threat. One opinion is that the huge expense of enhancing the security capability will be needed only if our economy flourishes. In fact, security is needed always. Like an insurance policy, the sophisticated military equipment will give us a sense of security although we may think we do not need it.

Although this region can be considered peaceful, our security forces cannot afford to be complacent. In times of peace the military need to be more creative, imaginative [as published], and motivated so that they are always alert and ready to face any eventuality. Our security forces must also be sensitive to developments around them. The end of the Cold War has given rise to various possibilities, while the disappearance of the bipolar world has prompted the region to seek a new political structure for peace and stability. The collapse of the Soviet Union may have eased tension, but the U.S. withdrawal from their bases in the Philippines has given rise to various possibilities. Malaysia should not be tricked into believing that the region is completely peaceful and safe. The installation of the radar system is merely for self-defense and for detecting and countering any espionage activity or aggression. Self-defense also implies that we have no intention of expanding our territory by going into war with other countries. Indeed, we intend to avoid war. But, if war is inevitable, we must ensure that we will be victorious. Because the modernization of the armed forces with the sophisticated equipment is a must, efforts to enhance the air defense

capability must be given priority. We are confident that the radar system, which is to ensure security, will be used by various military branches performing security duties.

We are proud of the radar system which is expected to be installed in two years, as it will put Malaysia on par with several big world powers. The system's longer range will enable the RMAF to detect aircraft flying within the country's airspace. Better than the present radar—the Integrated Air Defense System, it is being manufactured in stages in Britain. It includes several important components that can link the three major bases in the country.

Datuk Sri Najib's announcement on the installation of the radar system must be supported by all circles because the security issue cannot be neglected. Any attempt to call into question the military equipment modernization plan is certainly unreasonable and can be considered antinational. Our policy is to be on good terms with all countries, but we must also be alert because systematic global changes may make the region turbulent. The armed forces must be equipped with modern facilities and equipment which will serve as a protective umbrella for the nation. We pray that the protection rendered by the armed forces will further brighten the country's development process.

Cambodia

KR Blow Up Bridges, Cut Off Traffic to North

BK1510070292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 15 (AFP)—The radical Khmer Rouge [KR] have blown up two bridges in central Cambodia, cutting off all road traffic to the north, the UN peacekeeping force commander said Thursday.

The attack occurred overnight Tuesday—coinciding exactly with the passage of the UN Security Council resolution giving the Khmer Rouge a deadline to come back to the peace process or risk being ostracized.

"It is a very serious ceasefire incident because it is the first time we have had a demolition occur in a major arterial route in Cambodia since UNTAC arrived," force commander Lieutenant General John Sanderson said in a statement.

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) also said the bodies of 10 ethnic Vietnamese fishermen and women were found partially decomposed in southwestern Koh Kong province, the victims of suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The Vietnamese immigrants were abducted from their boat at the end of September, villagers told the United Nations.

It was not known how they were killed, UN spokesman Eric Berman said.

UN's Sanderson Urges Emergency Meet on KR Attack

BK1510104892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] PHNOM PENH, Oct 15 (AFP)—The radical Khmer Rouge [KR] have blown up two bridges in central Cambodia, cutting off all road traffic to the north, the U.N. peacekeeping force commander said Thursday.

The attack occurred overnight Tuesday—coinciding exactly with the passage of a U.N. Security Council resolution giving the Khmer Rouge a deadline to come back to the peace process or risk being ostracized.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas also burned down two Phnom Penh army checkpoints guarding the bridges, but it was not known what had happened to the soldiers manning them, a U.N. spokesman said.

One of the bridges had been built by peacekeepers from China, the Khmer Rouge's former ally in the Cambodian civil war.

Force commander Lieutenant General John Sanderson of Australia called an emergency session of the Mixed Military Working Group, which groups Cambodia's warring factions to discuss violations of the ceasefire, and expressed his grave concern about the attack.

Khmer Rouge general Nuon Bunno said he knew nothing of the attack and did not try to clarify the situation, military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Dick Palk said.

"He (Sanderson) doesn't think they're addressing this with the seriousness that it's due," Palk said, adding that there was no further action that could be taken.

Meanwhile, the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said the bodies of 10 ethnic Vietnamese fishermen and women were found partially decomposed in southwestern Koh Kong province, the victims of suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The Vietnamese immigrants were abducted from their boat at the end of September, villagers told the United Nations.

Details of their deaths were unknown, but the bodies were found in the previous 48 hours, U.N. spokesman Eric Berman said.

Elsewhere in Cambodia—in the province of Kompong Thom which was cut off from the capital by the bridge demolition—another eight ethnic Vietnamese fishermen were being held by Khmer Rouge commander Men Ron, the spokesman said.

A Khmer Rouge spokesman previously denied his faction was responsible for the kidnappings. The faction, which was deposed by Hanoi's invading forces in 1978, is opposed to Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, alleging many are Vietnamese troops in disguise.

The key bridge on National Route 6 linking the capital with Cambodia's northern provinces was detonated in three places, the spokesman said.

"It is a very serious ceasefire incident because it is the first time we have had a demolition occur in a major arterial route in Cambodia since UNTAC arrived," force commander Sanderson said in a statement.

"Everything points to a deliberate rather than a spontaneous attack and everything points to it being an NADK action," he said.

NADK, or National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, is the official name of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction.

Chinese engineers have already begun rebuilding the bridge, Berman said, and it will take at least a week to repair.

The second bridge on the smaller Route 21 about 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the northeast of the first bridge was blown up at the same time.

Explosions Not To Threaten Troop Participation

OW1510135192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct. 15 KYODO—Three explosions at highway bridges in central Cambodia, apparently set off by the Khmer Rouge, occurred late Tuesday or early Wednesday, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) said Thursday.

No injuries were reported in the first bridge explosions since UNTAC military forces began their peacekeeping operations in Cambodia seven months ago.

UNTAC military commander Gen. John Sanderson said the blasts appeared to be planned and the work of Khmer Rouge forces.

In Tokyo, Japanese Government officials said the explosions did not threaten Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia since it did not violate conditions set up in the law permitting the dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops to Cambodia.

The main force of SDF engineers were dispatched this week to assist with the repairs of Cambodian highways and roads south of Phnom Penh.

Heightened Khmer Rouge guerrilla activities throughout the country have been reported since the receding of the rainy season earlier this month.

The Khmer Rouge has refused to comply with the demobilization phase of a 1991 peace agreement aimed at bringing an end to the 13-year-old war in Cambodia, and UNTAC officials fear the blasts may be the start of renewed guerrilla activities.

Military representatives of the four factions that signed the Paris peace accords were called together Thursday for an emergency meeting to discuss the explosions, the UNTAC information office said.

The blasts occurred some 80 kilometers northeast of Phnom Penh at a 27-meter-long bridge on national highway 6 connecting Kompong Cham and Kompong Thom and at two other bridges on National Highway 21 and 6, UNTAC said.

Engineers from the Chinese People's Liberation Army are repairing the bridges and are expected to take more than a week to finish, UNTAC said.

In Tokyo, the Japanese Defense Agency said it had not received any news from its peacekeeping troops in Cambodia since the blasts had occurred out of the region where SDF engineers are slated to work.

A Foreign Ministry source, stressing the incident was not a cause for an SDF pullout said, "withdrawing because explosions occur at bridges in two or three locations, we would have to wonder for what reason the (troops) went there (in the first place)."

The Peacekeeping Cooperation Law, passed with considerable controversy in June, set as a condition to the dispatch of Japanese troops that they would be unilaterally withdrawn if the cease-fire broke down.

One official remarked there were no reports of heightened tensions in the area where the Japanese engineers were working, but added there are unstable locations where Japanese cease-fire observers will be dispatched.

The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution urging the Khmer Rouge to rejoin the Cambodian peace process, but Phnom Penh officials warned UNTAC the Khmer Rouge could become more aggressive with the coming of the dry season in November.

DK Spokesman's Press Conference Reported

BK1410015192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Oct 92

[Text] The spokesman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] held a press conference in Phnom Penh on the morning of 12 October.

At first, the spokesman read the PDK spokesman's announcement reaffirming the PDK's stance on the question of the elections in Cambodia.

Answering newsmen's question on the bad elements who are attempting to impose sanctions on the PDK, the PDK spokesman said: On whom are they imposing sanctions? On those who are only asking for the complete implementation of the Paris agreement or on those who refuse to implement it? Sanctions on the PDK, which is only asking for the complete implementation of the Paris

agreement, are unlawful; they run against the spirit and essence of the Paris agreement so the PDK cannot accept them.

Asked about the PDK's unilateral withdrawal from the solution contained in the agreement, the spokesman said: This is an attempt to exclude Democratic Kampuchea [DK], which has stood firm on the Paris agreement. It is a scheme to kill the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement and maintain the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressors and the Yuon puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

Concerning the delay in implementing the agreement, the spokesman questioned: Who has delayed the implementation for nearly 12 months now? Who has refused to implement the key points? Who has refused to verify the total withdrawal of Yuon aggressor forces from Cambodia? Who has refused to let the Supreme National Council play its role?

The spokesman added: As a victim of the Yuon war of aggression, DK does not want to delay the implementation. DK wants the Paris agreement to be implemented correctly and quickly. DK wants peace and national independence.

Concerning the election law, the spokesman said: Article 12 of the Paris agreement clearly states that the Cambodian people enjoy the right to self-determination through a free, correct, and fair election in a neutral, political atmosphere. As for foreigners, especially Vietnamese immigrants who are a part of the Yuon aggressor forces, they should not be given the right to vote. To organize an election in such conditions, when Yuon aggressor forces are occupying Cambodia and Vietnamese immigrants enjoy the right to vote, means allowing the Yuon to further occupy Cambodia both through their aggression and by law. DK, like all Cambodian people, cannot accept this.

Many journalists and correspondents attended this news conference and paid attention to its significance.

DK Party Reaffirms Stands on Election, SNC

BK1310034992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 92

[12 October "announcement by the spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] reaffirming Democratic Kampuchea's stance on the question of the election in Cambodia"—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] held in Siem Reap town on 5 August 1992, His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, head of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] and member of the SNC, stressed that to maintain the election law drafted by the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in

Cambodia] is tantamount to giving Cambodian nationality to the foreigners in Cambodia—that is, the Vietnamese settlers who have flowed into Cambodia since 1979. Nearly one million of them now hold Cambodian nationality. This is a serious danger to the survival of the Cambodian nation and people, who are being threatened by this UNTAC-drafted election law. This is because, willingly or not, this election law will be an aid to the Vietnamization policy against Cambodia.

H.E. Khieu Samphan added: This UNTAC-drafted election law is a violation of the Paris agreement. Accepting this law will kill Cambodia's national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutrality, and unity. Such an election will enable the regime installed by the Vietnamese in 1979 to continue to hold onto power. This is because the Vietnamese nationals who become Cambodians under this election law will certainly vote for the Vietnamese-installed regime through which the Vietnamese can further occupy Cambodia and implement their Vietnamization policy. In such a case, within less than 10 years—that is, within the next three to four years—present-day Cambodia will certainly become a second Kampuchea Kraom and Cambodian people will certainly become ethnic nationalities in their own country. This is because the government to emerge from such an election will certainly carry on the Vietnamization policy, which is being implemented by the Phnom Penh regime.

Recently, H.E. Khieu Samphan sent a letter dated 29 September 1992 to H.E. Butrus Butrus Ghali, UN secretary-general, in response to Australia's proposal for implementation of the Paris agreement by excluding the PDK, maintaining the Phnom Penh regime by merging two other parties with it, and seeking urgent financial aid for this Phnom Penh regime.

In this letter, H.E. Khieu Samphan stressed: If these Australian measures are implemented, the entire Paris agreement will be affected. It also runs counter to the spirit and essence of the Paris agreement. As a matter of fact, the aim of such measures is just to prevent the SNC from having any role and means.

H.E. Khieu Samphan added: If the SNC members making up the four Cambodian factions still have no important role, can UNTAC alone carry out supervision on both military and civilian sectors effectively? It is impossible to carry out any supervision. This is clearly attested to by evidence from the past 11 months. Even with all its goodwill, UNTAC will not be able to carry out the supervision effectively. This is because UNTAC is not well-informed about the real situation in Cambodia. UNTAC cannot supervise the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia. This is why insecurity is still widespread throughout Phnom Penh and in the zone controlled by the Phnom Penh faction. There is no neutral political atmosphere, which is an essential factor for holding the election. Before the Paris agreement was signed, some elements had opposed the SNC role in Cambodia, the supervision on the withdrawal of foreign

forces from Cambodia, national reconciliation, and the PDK's participation. After the Paris agreement was signed, these elements continued to oppose supervision of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and the quadripartite SNC's participation in the supervision. They have launched activities aimed at establishing a two-party government. Some have called them the parties existing within the framework of the puppet regime installed by the Vietnamese to legalize their occupation of Cambodia. These are the things that have really been stalling implementation of the Paris agreement for over 11 months since it went into effect.

The PDK spokesman would like to stress that the above-mentioned stance of H.E. Khieu Samphan remains unchanged.

2. By now, nearly 12 months have elapsed, but the important points in the Paris agreement have not yet been implemented. That is:

First, there has been no supervision on the total withdrawal of yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces from Cambodia and on their non-return to Cambodia.

Second, the SNC still has no power nor necessary means to carry out its role as the legitimate and sole source of power in Cambodia.

Third, there has been no neutral political atmosphere for holding a free and fair election.

Holding the election in such a situation runs totally against the spirit and essence of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

The PDK, like all Cambodian people, cannot accept such an election.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 12 October 1992

Hun Sen: Election Possible Without Khmer Rouge
OW1210112692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 12 Oct 92

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—The prime minister of Cambodia's Phnom Penh government told a Japanese mission Monday the Khmer Rouge could be excluded from next year's general election so long as the guerrilla group did not disrupt the poll, Japanese officials said.

Hun Sen, meeting with the mission of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in Phnom Penh, reportedly said there is little chance of the Khmer Rouge rejoining the U.N.-brokered peace process in the next few weeks.

Hun Sen noted that Japan and Thailand, which joined the 1991 Paris peace conference on Cambodia, will make further efforts to draw the group into the peace process, LDP officials said.

He was quoted as saying, however, he expects the Khmer Rouge may reinforce its military operations in the dry season that starts in November.

The Khmer Rouge is militarily the strongest of three factions that fought against the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government.

Its refusal to join in the second phase of the Paris peace accord, which requires the four warring factions to disarm and demobilize, is reportedly the biggest obstacle to holding elections.

Hun Sen also told the LDP mission Cambodia should hold a presidential election before a general election to avoid a political vacuum.

He said such a situation would likely be created after a new constitution is established a few months ahead of the general election.

The Khmer Rouge is demanding more power be vested in the Supreme National Council, a national reconciliation body comprising representatives of all the contending parties, and verification all Vietnamese troops have left Cambodia.

Hun Sen also expressed his gratitude toward Japan's participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities in Cambodia and its efforts to help reconstruct the war-torn country, the officials said.

Leaders Meet Sihanouk Upon Arrival in Phnom Penh

BK1410132692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] At 1500 on 14 October, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, father of the nation, Cambodia's head of state, and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], and his royal consort returned safely to Phnom Penh City after a period of medical checkup and treatment in Beijing, PRC.

Greeting the prince and the royal consort at Pochentong International Airport were His Excellency [H.E.] Heng Samrin, honorary chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and chairman of the State of Cambodia [SOC]'s Council of State; H.E. Chea Sim, chairman of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council; H.E. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the CPP, chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers, and SNC member; members of the CPP Standing Committee, among them Bou Thang, Chea Soth, and Sar Kheng, vice chairman of the Council of Minister and interior minister; H.E. Say Chhum, standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. General Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and SNC member; H.E. Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of

the Council of Ministers; Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Men Saman, chairperson of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; H.E. Nguon Nhel, agriculture minister; H.E. Ney Pena, vice chairman of the CPP Central Committee's Control Commission; H.E. General Sin Song, minister of National Security; H.E. Sim Ka, chairman of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee and people's committee; members of the CPP Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; directors and deputy directors; leading officials from various establishments; and many other leading officials.

SNC members who were present on this occasion were Their Excellencies Dit Munti, Hor Namhong, Sin Sen, and Khieu Samphan. Representatives of the five major powers, permanent members of the UN Security Council; Their Excellencies ambassadors, permanent representatives, and diplomatic missions of various countries accredited to Cambodia; representatives of international organizations and high-ranking officials of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, also greeted the arrival of the prince and the royal consort.

Sihanouk Vows To Hold Elections Without Khmer Rouge

BK1410133892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1058 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 14 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned here Wednesday after receiving medical treatment in China, offering assurances about his improved health and vowing to hold elections without the Khmer Rouge if the faction refused to take part.

The prince also called a meeting of the Cambodian members of the Supreme National Council (SNC) for Thursday morning without the attendance of U.N. peacekeepers who normally supervise the meetings.

The prince calls such meetings from time to time, but decisions they make are not binding without the presence of the United Nations.

The prince said that during his more than two weeks of treatment his Chinese doctors were able to avoid giving him the operation that was originally prescribed for his condition of a salivary gland inflammation.

"It is not a tumor," he told the diplomats who greeted him at Pochentong Airport.

"Surgery would be dangerous," said the prince, who turns 70 on October 31. "That's why my doctors chose a special therapy for me, with physical therapy, massage," Prince Sihanouk said.

He said he fully supported the U.N. Security Council resolution that gives the Khmer Rouge until the end of the month to rejoin the peace process or face unspecified "further action" by the U.N. body.

"I feel the text is excellent, is well balanced," he said. "We should not be so tough" at this stage.

Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan was on hand to greet the prince and said his party's position remained unchanged.

The Khmer Rouge have said they will not disarm and will not participate in the U.N.-run elections set for May 1993 unless all Vietnamese forces are expelled from Cambodia and the SNC is given more power.

The United Nations says it can find no evidence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, and Hanoi says all its invading forces withdrew in 1989.

"Up to now there is no way to get them to join the others in the peace process, but I think that the best way would be to allow them to live their own life in their zone," Prince Sihanouk said.

"But since we have 85 percent of the territory with 90 percent of the population under control of UNTAC and the other factions, we can go on with the implementation of the peace agreement," he said.

Laos

LPDR Election Law Issued

Part 1: Articles 1-12

*BK1210110392 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Oct 92
pp 3, 4*

[Part I of apparent text of "the Law on election of members of the National Assembly"—date not given]

[Text] Chapter One: Overall Principle

Article 1: The election of members of the National Assembly in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] is held in accordance with the general principle of equality, direct participation, and secret balloting.

Article 2: All Lao citizens regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religious beliefs, social status, domicile, and profession, who are older than 18 years are eligible to vote and who are older than 21 years are eligible to run as candidates in the election to the National Assembly.

Article 3: Lao citizens who are currently serving in the national defense and public security forces have the right to vote and to run as candidates in the election to the National Assembly.

Article 4: Persons who are deaf-mute and insane or those whose rights to vote and to run in the election are revoked by the People's Court enjoy no rights whatsoever stipulated in Article 2. of this law.

Article 5. Eligible voters have the right of petition to impeach their representative to the National Assembly if

they see that that representative acts in a manner unbecoming of his status and honor. The impeachment shall become effective only when the petition receives a majority vote of more than one-half of the number of members of the National Assembly attending that session.

Chapter Two: The determination of the number of members of the National Assembly and of the number of candidates standing in the election.

Article 6. The determination of the number of members of the LPDR National Assembly is based on the population in the entire country. Fifty thousand citizens are entitled to have one representative to the National Assembly. In the case that a province has a population of less than 100,000, that province is entitled to have two representatives to the National Assembly. It must be ensured that members of the National Assembly represent people of all strata, sex, and ethnic groups in proportional numbers.

The Standing Committee of the National Assembly is responsible for determining the number of members of the National Assembly in each constituency. This number will be announced in a decree issued by the president of state.

Article 7: Candidates running for election as members of the National Assembly must have the following qualifications: patriotism and love for the people's democratic regime; success in performing their duties and tasks; a certain level of knowledge in grasping the line and policies of the party and the laws of the state as well as capabilities of executing them; trust of the people; and good health.

Article 8: The Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] and other mass organizations, with the coordination of the election committee and other party and state organizations, is responsible for proposing and endorsing the candidates standing in the election as members of the National Assembly.

Article 9: The LFNC Central Committee must submit the list of names of the candidates for the election together with all reference documents to the national-level election committee at least 40 days before the election day at the latest.

The reference documents are:

1. The work resignation letters of the candidates standing in the election as members of the National Assembly;
2. The biography and a 6 x 9 centimeter photo of each candidate together with his first name and family name, age, date and place of birth, date of joining the revolution, profession, present duty, address, and other details;
3. Documents endorsing the qualifications and conditions of the candidates running in the election to the National Assembly.

Article 10: The national-level election committee is responsible for reviewing the list of names of the candidates running in the election to the National Assembly throughout the country and for officially announcing it at least 30 days before the election day at the latest.

Article 11: After the list of candidates standing in the election is announced, if a person deems that a certain candidate is unqualified or lacks qualifications, he has the right to make a verbal or written report or complaint to the election committee. Such a report or complaint must be considered for rectification within three days.

Article 12: All organizations in the political system of the people's democratic regime have the right to organize propaganda campaigns for the candidates in accordance with laws.

Each candidate is entitled to carry out a propaganda campaign for himself but is prohibited from slandering other candidates.

All propaganda campaigns must be ceased one day before the election day.

Part 2: Articles 13-22

BK1210144992 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Oct 92 p 3

[Part II of apparent text of "the law on election of members of the National Assembly"—date not given]

[Text] Chapter Three: The Election Zones and Polling Units

Article 13: In holding the election of members of the National Assembly in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the province and city municipality are regarded as election zones.

Article 14: In determining the polling units, the village is regarded as a principal location. A village with 500 eligible voters is organized into one polling unit. As for a village with less than 500 eligible voters, it must be combined with another village nearby to make up for one polling unit.

The district-level election committee is in charge of defining and organizing polling units in its respective district.

Article 15: The polling units in the national defense and public security forces must be defined by the national defense and public security committees at their respective levels. The decision on this matter must be reported to the election committee of the district where such military units are located for acknowledgement.

Chapter Four: The Registration of Eligible Voters

Article 16: The village chief is in charge of registering eligible voters on the roster of eligible voters in the village under his own jurisdiction. The registration of

eligible voters must be completed and officially publicized at least 40 days before the election day.

An eligible voter has the right to register his name on the roster of eligible voters at only one polling unit.

Article 17: The registration of eligible voters in the national defense and public security forces is to be carried out by the national defense and public security committee at each respective level.

Article 18: After the roster of eligible voters is publicized, if any one is to be transferred or assigned to work in another area, he must inform the chief of the village where his name is registered as an eligible voter in order to secure a verification document from that village chief for casting his ballot at a new polling unit at the place he will be transferred to.

Chapter Five: The Election Committees

Article 19: The organizations in charge of holding the election are as follows:

1. The national-level election committee;
2. The provincial- and city municipal-level election committee;
3. The district-level election committee;
4. The committee in charge of a polling unit.

The above-mentioned election committees must be formulated and officially appointed 60 days before the election day.

Article 20: The national-level election committee is appointed by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly. The appointment of this committee is announced by a decree of the president of the state.

The national-level election committee is composed of between 11 and 15 members comprising one chairman, one vice chairman, and a number of members.

The national-level election committee has the following rights and duties:

1. To organize the execution of election work, encourage and advise all persons to strictly respect and abide by the election law of members of the National Assembly;
2. To prepare and distribute documents necessary for the election;
3. To study, consider, and answer the proposals and requests to run for election and to approve and officially announce the list of candidates;
4. To study, consider, and answer the requests and complaints of eligible voters and candidates on the work of the election organizations;

5. To advise, guide, follow up, and inspect the activities of the election committees at various levels throughout the country in performing their work;

6. To review and announce the results of the election;

7. To issue a certificate of temporary verification to the candidates elected as members of the National Assembly.

Article 21: The provincial-, city municipal-, and district-level election committees are appointed by the provincial governor, the lord mayor, and the district chief.

The provincial- and city municipal-level election committees are composed of between seven and nine members; of these, one is chairman, one vice chairman, and a number of members.

The district-level election committee is composed of between five and seven members; of these, one is chairman, one vice chairman, and a number of members.

The provincial-, city municipal-, and district-level election committees have the following rights and duties:

1. To organize the execution of the election work, encourage and advise all persons to respect and abide by the election law of members of the National Assembly;

2. To distribute documents concerning the election to the election committees at the lower levels;

3. To guide, advise, follow up, and inspect the activities of the election committees at the lower levels in performing their duties;

4. To introduce the biography of the candidates to the people;

5. To consider and answer the requests and complaints of eligible voters and candidates in connection with the work of the organizations in charge of the election in the areas under their jurisdiction;

6. To review and evaluate the results of the election before reporting them to the higher-level election committee.

Article 22: The committee in charge of the polling unit is appointed by the village chief. The committee in charge of the polling unit is composed of between five and seven members. Of these, one is head, one deputy head, one or two secretaries, and a number of members.

The committee in charge of the polling unit has the following rights and duties:

1. To organize the execution of the election work and to encourage and advise all persons to respect and abide by the election law of the National Assembly;

2. To prepare locations and equipment for the election;

3. To distribute the ballots to eligible voters;

4. To be responsible for the election work and to ensure public order at the polling unit under its supervision;

5. To answer the proposals or complaints of the candidates running in the election at the polling unit under its supervision;

6. To tally and inspect the ballots and to prepare a report on the results of the election at its polling unit; then send that report together with other documents to the district-level election committee;

7. To keep and store the ballots cast by voters until the announcement of the elected members of the National Assembly is made; after that, the ballots can be destroyed.

Part 3: Articles 23-26

BK1310114792 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Oct 92 p 3

[Part III of apparent text of "The Law on Election of Members of the National Assembly"—date not given]

[Text] Chapter Six: The Date, Time, and Regulations for Casting Ballots

Article 23: The election is held in a unified manner on the same day throughout the country. The National Assembly Standing Committee is responsible for fixing the date of the election and officially announcing it via a decree of the president of state 60 days before the election day. The election day falls on a Sunday.

Article 24: The time for casting ballots is from 0700 to 1700. The committee responsible for the election unit may decide to open and close ballot casting ceremonies sooner or later than the scheduled time, depending on the practical conditions of the locality. However, it is not permitted to begin the ballot casting ceremony before 0500 or to keep polling booths open later than 1900.

Article 25: The regulations for casting ballots are as follows:

1. Polling stations should be located at appropriate places, such as schools, meeting halls, and other locations.

2. The committee in charge of the election unit must advise, inform, and publicize all regulations and voting procedures among all eligible voters.

3. Before the ballot casting begins, the committee in charge of the election unit must open the ballot box in the presence of the public.

4. Eligible voters must report and show identification to the committee in charge of the election unit in order to receive their ballots.

5. No one may interfere with voters while they are marking their ballots.

6. As for eligible voters who are illiterate and are unable to mark their ballots without assistance, the committee in charge of the election unit must appoint a responsible person to mark ballots for these people. But this must be done with the consent of the eligible voter concerned. After that, the said eligible voter must put the ballot into the ballot box by himself. In case the said eligible voter is unable to put the ballot into the ballot box by himself, the committee in charge of the election unit must appoint another person to do it for him in his presence.

In case an eligible voter is sick, disabled, or too old to go to vote by himself, the committee in charge of the election unit must appoint a responsible unit in charge of mobile voting to go to the voter and collect his ballot.

7. In case an eligible voter makes errors on the ballot, he must ask for a new ballot from the committee in charge of the election unit. At the same time, he must return the old ballot with errors to the committee in charge of the election unit. The ballot with erroneous marks on it must be destroyed immediately.

8. The eligible voters must put their ballots into the ballot box one at a time.

9. During the ballot casting, no person or group of persons is allowed to campaign in favor of any particular candidate running in the election or to create disturbances, thus violating the election procedure.

Article 26: During the ballot casting, if there is an emergency, the committee in charge of the election unit must announce the suspension of the ballot casting immediately. However, the committee must consider taking action to resolve the issue so that the ballot casting can continue. If the issue cannot be resolved, the committee in charge of the election unit must suspend the election and report to the district-level election committee so as to set a new election day.

Last Part: Articles 27-37

BK1310124992 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Oct 92 p 3

[Last Part of apparent text of "the Law on Election of Members of the National Assembly"—dated 14 August 1991]

[Text] **Chapter Seven: the vote counting and the announcement of election results**

Article 27: The vote counting must be openly made in the presence of two witnesses who are from among the eligible voters of that election unit but are not the candidates standing for the election.

News reporters and representatives of the candidates running in the election may participate in observing and monitoring the vote counting.

The committee in charge of the election unit must divide duties and responsibilities for counting the ballots as

follows: one in charge of reading, one reviewing, and the rest keeping tally and overseeing.

Article 28: Erroneous ballots are as follows:

- ballots not stamped with a seal and not distributed by the committee in charge of the election unit;
- ballots in which more or less number of names of the candidates running in the election are marked;
- ballots in which the names of the candidates running in the election are not marked.

Article 29: The committee in charge of the election unit must keep the following records on the election at its election unit:

- record of the time of opening and closing of the ballot casting;
- record of the names of all candidates running in the election;
- record on the total number of all eligible voters;
- record on the number of eligible voters who actually turn up to cast their ballots;
- record on the correct ballots;
- record on the incorrect ballots;
- record on the number of votes received by each candidate running in the election;
- record on the requests and complaints which have already been resolved and have not yet been resolved by the committee in charge of the election unit.

These records must be accompanied with the signature of the head of the committee participating in inspecting the ballots. One copy of these records must be submitted to the election committee at the next higher level and another copy to the village chief for keeping.

Article 30: Those who are regarded as elected members of the National Assembly are the candidates running for the election who have received the most consecutive votes in sequence and whose number matches the number of members of the National Assembly for each particular election zone.

In case the votes gained by the last two candidates who are still in the number of members of the National Assembly required for that election zone are equal in number, the committee in charge of the election zone is authorized to select the person whose revolutionary tenure is longer as a member of the National Assembly.

Chapter Eight: The By-Election of Members of the National Assembly

Article 31: The by-election of members of the National Assembly will be held when a member of the National Assembly vacates his position either by transfer, death,

or dismissal in accordance with laws. Such a by-election can be held only by depending on the majority decision made by members of the National Assembly attending that house session.

Article 32: The formation of the by-election committee and the fixing of the date of the by-election will be made by the National Assembly Standing Committee. The by-election must be correctly held in accordance with this law on election of members of the National Assembly.

Chapter Nine: Expenses in Holding the Election

Article 33: The necessary expenses for holding the election of members of the National Assembly will come of the national budgets.

Chapter Ten: Violation of the Election Law

Article 34: The election committee at each level has the duty to study and to resolve all issues arising from the violation of the law on election of members of the National Assembly. However, it must submit a report on the nature of the violation and the method in solving it to the national-level election committee for consideration.

Article 35: Violators of this election law will be prosecuted in accordance with the laws.

Chapter Eleven: Final code

Article 36: This law on the election of members of the National Assembly supersedes the Law on the Election of the People's Representatives No. 03 dated 19 April 1988.

Article 37: The prime minister is authorized to issue a decree on organizing the implementation of this law.

This law was unanimously endorsed at the Third Plenary Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly at 1645 on 14 August 1991.

PASASON Views Merit of One-Party System

BK1410124792 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Oct 92

[PASASON 14 October Article: "Having Democracy Does not Depend on Whether We Have Many Parties or One Party"]

[Text] A country does not necessarily have democracy though it may have many political parties. On the contrary, some countries with many parties have even become dictatorial due to the parties' varied interests. In the scramble of political parties for their vested interests, if no compromise can be reached, conflicts will eventually arise. To win over one another in such conflicts, all parties will resort to numerous tricks, such as waging slanderous campaigns against one another, buying votes in the elections, and hiring gunmen to commit murders

against their rivals. More serious still, they sometimes even use force to kill or to stage a coup against one another. But, the victims are none other than the people. As an old Lao saying goes: When buffaloes fight, the grass always gets trampled on.

There were many political parties in our country before the liberation. The situation then was no different from what we have just discussed. Thus, the number of political parties in a particular country is not a measure of its degree of democracy. The questions are rather whether the ruling party is sincere in serving the country and people; how much freedom can be guaranteed for each citizen in all fields; and what conditions can be created to allow each citizen to be the genuine master of his own country. We must resist the line of thinking that adopts a model from particular country without realizing the special conditions of our own. We must resist this incorrect understanding of the democracy concept, where only its superficial features, not its real meaning, are apparent. Under the current uncertain [lo lem] situation, our country's future may more or less be adversely affected if we do not have a correct understanding of this issue. The call for a multiparty system comes only from reactionary forces. The parties they want to reestablish are none other than the old parties of the exiled reactionaries who have committed crimes against the country and people in the past. These reactionary forces are now residing in foreign countries and have tried to solicit assistance from bad elements in there. Their aim is to return to the country to oppress and exploit our people and to act as tools of foreign countries in undermining our national independence and in creating rifts among the multiethnic people. Some of them claim it is undemocratic to have only one party. Is this true?

As mentioned earlier, democracy does not depend on how many parties one has but on the policies and laws adopted and enforced by the ruling party.

Respected listeners, there were many parties in our country in the past. When the feudalism and colonialist regimes in our country were toppled, so was the multiparty system. That was because the people did not support such a bankrupt system which did not serve any popular and national interests. After that, only one party—the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]—existed to guide and lead our country. Since then, the LPRP has given the rights in many fields to the people. At present, the people realize they enjoy full democratic freedoms and have become the genuine masters of their own country. Nonetheless, our party is not yet satisfied with the current situation. To further enhance the Lao citizens' democratic freedoms and right to mastership, the resolution adopted at the Fifth Party Congress, notably on the restructuring of our political system, said: We must enhance democracy in our society by creating conditions for everyone to participate in making decisions on numerous important issues of the country.

We can sum up that having only one ruling party, as is in our case, does not only make our society more democratic but also contributes to enhancing and upgrading democracy in a practical sense. That is, our people are able to exert efforts in safeguarding and building the new regime. We must rectify the misconception of some citizens on democracy, which has been created by the deceitful propaganda campaigns waged by some bad elements whose aims are to encourage our people to replace the one-party system with the multiparty system so that disturbances can be fomented in our country as in the past. We must resist the slanderous campaigns against our new regime.

Philippines

19 Embassies Closed Due to 'Lack of Funds'

HK0910130092 Quezon City ABC-DWET Television in Tagalog 1000 GMT 9 Oct 92

[From the "ABC-DWET News Program"]

[Text] The Philippines will close down 19 of its embassies in other countries due to a lack of funds.

A source from the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] stated that among those set for closure are the embassies in Sri Lanka, Peru, Micronesia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Morocco, and Senegal.

The DFA official said there are only a few Filipinos in these places and very little investments come from these places.

Meanwhile, cause-oriented groups assailed some embassy chiefs, particularly in the Middle East, for inaction on abuse against Filipinos.

Ramos Speaks on Peace Talks With Muslim Rebels

HK1210152092 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0620 GMT 12 Oct 92

[News conference by President Fidel V. Ramos at Malacanang Palace, Manila, moderated by Press Secretary Rodolfo Reyes—live; in English; italicized passages in Tagalog]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Good afternoon, Mr. President. In a joint statement signed last October 4 between MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] Chairman Nur Misuari and Representative Eduardo Ermita, one of the conditions raised was the holding of peace talks in a neutral venue. However, last Friday, we got a chance to talk to Representative Ermita and he said that Misuari will be returning to the country for peace talks. How would you reconcile this and would you favor the holding of peace talks between the government and the MNLF in a foreign country?

[Ramos] Actually, the declaration that was signed by both in Tripoli is a declaration of intentions; but since we must put both sides on common ground, the dialogues and the process still continue. I have referred the report of Congressman Ermita and Nur Jafar—who, by the way, comes from Tawi-Tawi and used to be a very important legal adviser to the MNLF when it was very active in Mindanao—to Chairman Haydee Yorac of the National Unification Commission [NUC] because this is the pattern that has emerged in the talks of the NUC with the CPP-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-National Democratic Front], starting with the Congressman Jose Yap Commission. This is also the pattern emerging in regard to venues with dialogues with some the military rebel leaders, and so we will come to a common ground eventually. So, the process continues and we continue to be very optimistic about the successful outcome of these dialogues.

[Reporter] Sir, but just in case, would you favor....[reporter changes thought] Are the doors closed regarding the holding of peace talks in a foreign country between the government and the left?

[Ramos] You know, venue is not really the main issue here, but it is the peace process. And I think we have emphasized this over and over again because there are many ways to go about the selection of a mutually agreeable venue.

[Reporter] Would you welcome an OIC [Islamic Conference Organization]-sponsored peace talks?

[Ramos] Well, the sponsor here is the Philippine Government, backed up by people's support. When I say Philippine Government, this is the executive and both houses of Congress. *We are the sponsors. The rest can probably be observers.*

[Reyes] We have now Ellen Tordesillas.

[Tordesillas] Sir, you have been very firm in your statements before about not internationalizing the insurgency issue. Like in your refusal to have the venue of negotiations with the NDF abroad, you have stressed that it is an internal matter. We are wondering why you allowed Congressman Ermita to approach the Libyan Government to arrange a meeting with Nur Misuari in Libya.

[Ramos] Well, I was hoping somebody would ask that question. Because since 1976 that problem had already been internationalized. 1976 was the signing of the Tripoli Agreement in Tripoli, Libya, with the (quadrupartite) commission of the OIC as witnesses and observers. So we started at that base line in this administration, and the idea now is to bring everybody home—if we can—so that we can look at it really from the interests of the Filipino people themselves. And with this particular case, also, especially the interests of those that reside in the Southern Philippines and our Muslim brothers and sisters.

[Reporter] Sir, are you saying then, sir, that the matter with the communist insurgents is an internal matter, and the problem with the Muslim secessionists is an international matter?

[Ramos] No, no, I am not saying that. *The communist movement's kind of insurgency is different.* I was also hoping somebody would ask that question.

That problem started back in 1931 with the infiltration of communist party elements from the international side into the Philippines, and they formed the beginning of a communist party in our country. Since that time, 1931 up to the present, the communist movement in our country has taken various forms. One is the present form, which is a...[Ramos changes thought] It is a revolutionary struggle that is accompanied by both the so-called parliamentary struggle and the armed struggle. On other occasions, like during its earlier days, it was just the parliamentary struggle that they were waging without any armed struggle. They didn't have an armed capability. But it did start here in our country by the formation, during those early days, of the Communist Party in the Philippines.

[Reporter] Sir, aside from arranging the meeting with Misuari, is there anything that we will ask the Libyan Government in solving the problem with the Muslim secessionists?

[Ramos] Well, it depends now on the situation. The sincerity of the Philippine Government, the Misuari group, and the support for the peace by the Libyan Government were manifested during that three-day period that the talks took place. This is in fact included in the Ermita report.

The sincerity also of Chairman Misuari was manifested by the fact that he travelled three days through means of land, air and sea transportation from his present location in Jeddah. This had to be done that way because there is an international sanction on Libya in regard to servicing by the airlines. But for him to go through that difficult and perhaps even risky process is to me a sign of sincerity.

So I thank the Libyan Government for their assistance. But as to what takes place in the future, let's leave the NUC [National Unification Commission] with the initiative because that is the mandate that I have given to them. [passage omitted]

[Golez] Good afternoon, Mr. President. I am Maning Golez of the TIMES JOURNAL. You have been praised by many with your reconciliation efforts, reaching out to your political enemies and asking rebels on the right and left to come forward and help build this nation together. Right now, you are extending your firm hand of friendship to Misuari. This is a very welcome move, Mr. President. However, Mr. President, do you think that by inviting Misuari and inviting him to talk with the government negotiators that will be [like] giving the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] a belligerent

status, like the PLO of Yasir 'Arafat? And how far can you go on this, Mr. President?

[Ramos] Well, I think just inviting them to talk—these are Filipinos that we are inviting to talk in our homeland or to talk [at] what could be a mutually agreed venue later on, but firstly, for our homeland—I don't think gives any group the status of belligerency. [sentence as heard] There are parameters and definitions under international law that define what is a status of belligerency. Secondly, *they are not equivocal. If we are going to talk about belligerency status,* you are talking about virtual civil war, where there is a government whose authority is being contested by a large, large organization that has some influence and even control over the country as whole. That is not so in this particular case. *We are only talking about the southern part of the Philippines. Plus, while they stand for secession; we stand for autonomy. It is not about the takeover of the whole Philippine Government.* So, this is, to my mind, still best solved by having the Philippine Government sponsor the dialogue in getting all the principal players to come back home.

[Golez] Thank you.

[Cortez] Joseph Cortez from the MANILA TIMES. Sir, the National Democratic Front faxed today a news release to some of the newspaper offices saying that the NPA [New People's Army] would take over the government's anticrime drive since the military and the police are not getting anywhere in the process and that they [the NPA] would be able to neutralize all the criminal elements in the military and police better. So far, Mr. Jalandoni has said that the NPA will be equal to the task and that they would be able to do the job. What do you think of that, sir?

[Ramos] What do you think? Do you think this is a good move? [Ramos chuckles]

[Cortez] Well, I don't know. I am not in a position.

[Ramos] Well, frankly, with due respect to the CPP-NDF and the military arm of the two, the NPA, the government is not ready to turn over the legal authority, under our existing laws, mandated upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police to maintain order and enforce the laws in our country. It is the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] for national security, it is the PNP for general law enforcement that have been assigned by our laws.

Well, if they want to play that role, maybe they should already come to the mainstream of Philippine society and show that they want to help rebuild the country.

Thailand

Burmese Release of Nine Citizens Reported

BK1410135192 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] According to a Public Relations Department reporter, the remaining nine Thai citizens, who were detained by Burmese soldiers, returned to Bangkok at about 1540 today. Senior Local Administration Department officials took the released men immediately upon their arrival to the Police Aviation Division airfield nearby for a flight on a police aircraft to Mae Hong Son Province. Newsmen were not allowed to interview the released men, who were expected to arrive in Mae Hong Son by 1800.

Promoting Rights in Burma in 'Interest' of Thais

BK1310032992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Oct 92 p A6

[Editorial: "Thai Security Threatened by Border Lawlessness"]

[Text] First it was the discovery of a suspected narcotics production camp deep in the forest in Phetburi near the Thai-Burmese border. When a team of border police patrolmen went to investigate in August, it ran into an ambush in which five of the patrolmen were killed. Now a belated campaign is under way to raid the camp believed to be under the control of Karenni rebels and Thai outlaws.

Also in August, six Thai villagers were arrested by Burmese border authorities while fishing on the Pai River on the Thai-Burmese border in Muang district of Mae Hong Son. When the chief district officer led a team of local officials to seek the release of the six Thais last Tuesday, they were also detained by the Burmese authorities under mysterious circumstances.

These may appear to be separate incidents, but the arrest of the Thais and detention of the chief district officer and his team threatened to deteriorate into an international dispute last week. Interior Minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut had to vow over the weekend to take "necessary measures" against Burma if Rangoon remained evasive on the whereabouts of all the Thai captives and refused to free the district chief and his men. Fortunately, the tensions at the border in Mae Hong Son cooled down considerably when the Burmese border authorities reassured their Thai counterparts yesterday that all the Thais were safe and would be sent home through the safest route as soon as possible. Though a "happy ending" is in sight, this incident plus the presence of the mysterious camp in the Phetburi forest may constitute only the tip of the iceberg in volatile Thai-Burmese relationship.

One thorny problem in the relationship arises from the presence of a large number of ethnic rebel groups along the Thai-Burmese border, from Mae Hong Son down to Phetburi.

Rangoon suspects that Thailand is directly or indirectly aiding the rebels and thus tends to treat Thai border villagers harshly, like in the arrest of the six Thai fishermen who may have floated down the river into Burmese waters without any ulterior motive other than trying to catch some fish to make a living.

Rangoon's suspicion and hostile attitude are not conducive to bilateral cooperation and regional peace. This should be enough to encourage the Chuan administration to review Thailand's longstanding policy of "constructive engagement" with Burma. The past four years of this policy have failed to produce either a desirable constructive change in Rangoon or a friendlier attitude toward Thailand.

Now is the time for the Chuan administration to choose: it can either continue to do "business as usual" with Rangoon or it can begin to speak up against human rights violations by Rangoon and in support of the need to respect the democratic aspirations of the Burmese people. With the Thai military staying on the sidelines, the Chuan administration is in a position to take the lead in reformulating Thailand's policy toward Burma. It must not fail to seize this opportunity to make a real difference.

Judging from several recent moves by Rangoon—the release of political prisoners, the re-opening of universities, the announced intention to agree to a ceasefire with the ethnic rebels, etc.—the ruling Burmese military junta seems to be trying to improve its image to avoid UN sanctions. Rangoon has also been more active in international forums, rejoining the Nonaligned Movement last September, and may be applying for observer's status in Asean next year. Rangoon will certainly benefit from a friendlier attitude toward Thailand if it genuinely wants to return to the fold of the world community and join the march of civilization toward peace, democracy and prosperity. Once a democratically elected civilian government is in power in Rangoon the rebellion of the ethnic minorities in Burma can come to a peaceful end through negotiations and the formation of a democratic federation to recognize equal political rights of all people in Burma. Once the rebellion is over, the current lawlessness and suspicion along the Thai-Burmese border will disappear.

It is therefore in Thailand's long-term security interest to speak up against human rights abuse in Burma and take the lead in actively persuading Rangoon to agree to political reforms and accept democratization. The Chuan administration must not become another captive to the morally-bankrupt, failed policy of "constructive engagement" which served only the vested interests of some Thai military leaders and politicians in the past. The incident in Mae Hong Son and the presence of the

mysterious camp in Phetburi should convince the new Thai government to take action to protect Thailand's security interests, instead of leaving the border lawlessness and suspicion to shape the situation randomly.

Article Analyzes Lao Leadership

BK1310133792 Bangkok PHUCHATKAN WEEKLY in Thai 21-27 Sep 92 pp 30, 31, 35

[Article by the Indochina Studies Center: "A Call for Freedom in the Twilight Zone—Laos; a Calm That Does Not Reflect Harmony?"]

[Text] The people in Laos are feeling more and more weight from political and economic tension on them. They tend to ignore and reject rules and regulations issued by the authorities and police to curtail their rights now. The party unity might look unperturbed for outsiders, but insiders know that things are not what they appear. There has been factionalism from the very beginning. The surface calm and order that the party projects does not reflect unity in the party. The party would have achieved a true unity if only it was farsighted and could keep abreast with the global changes. Do not underestimate the call of the Lao people, in or outside the country, who yearn for freedom and democracy and for better living conditions. The movement has taken shape, and is growing stronger, especially the struggle for democracy by the Lao people overseas.

That was what a member of the new generation of Lao political activists told PHUCHATKAN WEEKLY during an interview in Vientiane. Our correspondent had a chance for an informal chat with him thanks to our personal closeness. Although Laos is a closed society politically speaking, that does not mean truth will never have a chance to make itself known, sooner or later. What is said in the above paragraph reflects a partial truth in Laos' political and economic society. What we are going to tell next are also truths we learned from the Lao people who chose to talk to PHUCHATKAN WEEKLY instead of the mass media in their own country which only serves as the government's mouthpiece—providing the government line to the public.

Power for Bargaining

After the political change and establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic of Laos on 2 December 1975, Kaysone Phomvihane became chairman of the Council of Ministers, a format taken from Vietnam. Kaysone Phomvihane appointed four of the 12 members of the Politburo as assistants of the chairman in the working committee of this council. Each of them was delegated to oversee operations of various ministries. Prince Souphanouvong (the red prince) was made president of the country, and president of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the first president of the Lao Front for National Reconstruction.

The most powerful political body in Laos at present is the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The Council of

Ministers executes the administrative power. The Supreme People's Assembly executes the legislative power. The People's Court executes the judicial power. The three powers—the executive, judicial, and legislative branches, come under the control of the People's Revolutionary Party whose structure is made up of:

The Party Congress which, in theory, is the highest decision-making body in the country. The Party Congress appoints the Party Central Committee, the Central Committee Secretariat, Politburo members, and members in other committees. But in practice, the role of each party congress was just to endorse decisions made by party leaders.

The Politburo which is considered the core of the party power. At the 5th Party Congress on 27-29 March 1991, the politburo had 11 members. They are: Kaysone Phomvihane (chairman of the Central Party Executive Committee and president of the country), Nouhak Phoumsavan (chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly), Khamtai Siphandon (prime minister), Phoun Sipaseut (deputy prime minister and foreign minister), Maichantan Sengmani (member of the Central Party Organization), Saman Vignaket (education and sports minister), Udom Khatthigna (governor of Vientiane), Choummali Saigason (defense minister), Somlat Chanthamat (propaganda and culture minister), Khamphoui Keoboulapha (deputy prime minister and economic and financial minister), and Thongsing Thammavong (party and state inspector).

As a result of the Fifth Party Congress, Prince Souphanouvong and Sisomphon Lovanchai, lost their status as members of the Politburo. But they were appointed to the advisory board of the Party Central Committee, together with Phoumi Vongvichit, who lost his status as the country's acting president and member of the Party Central Committee. As he left no descendants taking over other posts in the party, the party approved a budget of over 3 million baht for him to build a private house in recognition for his service. That means he was totally cut off from the line of power. General Sisavat Keobounphan lost his status of a member of the Politburo, and that of the LPDR Armed Forces chief of staff, but was appointed minister of agriculture in compensation. There was a rumor that he was removed from the Politburo because of an involvement in a graft case involving Thai businessmen. Yet it cannot be said that Gen. Sisavat has completely lost his political power. This is because the Sam Neua hierarchy of power to which he belongs still holds a considerable number of political posts under its quota.

According to a well-placed source in the Lao political circles, such developments clearly displayed the rivalry for political power and interests among factions within the party. Prince Souphanouvong's fall from the power hub was compensated by the appointment of Khamtai Siphandon, his son, as a Party Central Committee member and deputy minister for economy, planning,

and finance and Douangsavat Souphanouvong as assistant minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office. Meanwhile, Bouasi Lovansai, son of Sisomphon Lovansai, became deputy minister for communications, posts, and construction. The Lao political game became especially tense early this year when Loui Sisoulat (Attopeu hierarchy), president of the Lao Fuel Oil Company, was arrested on a charge of corruption. Subsequently, the portfolio for economy, planning, and finance was shifted from (the late) Sali Vongkhamsao to Khamphoui Keoboulapha. However, the event did not disturb the Attopeu hierarchy. Apart from that, over 30 high-level executives of the Vientiane Department Store were also arrested for their involvement in corruption relating to the construction of the department store by a Vietnamese company which resulted in the delay of the completion of the construction project. Moreover, these executives were also accused of demanding 75,000 baht tea money from each trader who wished to rent a space at the trade complex. The purge of the corrupt officials was the result of the transfer of power in the administration of Vientiane from the Sam Neua hierarchy under the leadership of Gen. Sisavat Keobounphan to the Xieng Khouang hierarchy under Phoumi Vongvichit to compensate for his political setback and simultaneously reduce the Sam Neua hierarchy's political influence.

A source in the Laos' Supreme People's Assembly disclosed that another example of rivalry for power and interests among factions within the Lao party can be seen from the fact that Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan, wife of the president and party chairman and Laos's first lady, was not elected to the Party Central Committee despite the fact that three votes were ordered to be made for confirmation. At any event, the Phomvihan family has made a successful bargain for Saisomphon Phomvihan, the eldest son of the president and former deputy governor of Savannakhet Province (who lost the election for the post of the general secretary of the party committee of the province to Bounngang Volakit, the governor of Savannakhet despite of his father's strong support) to be appointed to the party Central Committee and as minister of trade and tourism. It is apparent that each group and family have their own "fixed" seats and it is impossible for an outsider to penetrate the quota barrier to share political power. In particular, the competition for the seats in ministries which are in charge of trade and economy is very critical.

The same source disclosed the U.S.-and French-educated intellectuals who returned home to participate in national development and are holding political positions without any contribution to the past national liberation war are completely barred from progression because of their high education. The majority of the people who have committed good deeds for the country are farmers with minimal education and are afraid of losing their power to the intellectuals. In August 1990, the party organized a seminar for intellectuals to express their opinions on party work in accordance with the new thinking policy. Three French-educated intellectuals

namely Latsami Khamphoui, former minister of agriculture and forestry, Thongsouk Saisangkhi, former minister of science and technology, and Feng Sakchittaphong, a high-level party cadre, issued strong criticism during the seminar for they wrongly believed that they would be protected by the new thinking policy. However, after the seminar, the three persons were arrested on a charge of sabotaging the party and are still being imprisoned in Sam Neua. The French Government has offered agricultural assistance to Laos in exchange for the release of the three intellectuals. So far, the Lao party has turned a deaf ear to the French offer.

The party secretariat is a political organ of the party Central Committee. During the recess of the Central Committee, the Party Secretariat is in charge of supervising and controlling the party's daily operation. Since the formation of the party in 1955, Kaysone Phomvihan always held the position of the party general secretary that was renamed as party chairman after the Fifth Party Congress decided to dissolve the Party Central Committee and Secretariat. Again Kaysone Phomvihan was elected to be the first chairman of the Lao party by means of open voting. During the voting process, party members simply raised their hands to register their support for Kaysone. A member of the Party's Executive Committee told our correspondent that the result of the election of the party chairman had been predesignated. He said when a party executive member proposed Kaysone Phomvihan be elected as the party chairman, no one at the meeting would dare to air his or her objection. However, the election of the Party Executive Committee members was done by secret ballot.

A Lao writer said: "They cited convenience to justify the use of the open voting system for the election of the party chairman. But the fact is that they want to create an impression among the Lao people and foreigners that the leader does not want to cling to his position and that he has gained full support from party representatives nationwide. However, they failed because the people pay more attention to what the new regime has done for the country and people. It is noticeable to them that the development work in the past 17 years cannot match that done in one year under the old regime. The national budget never reaches the hands of the people. The lion's share goes to the welfare of over 10,000 party members who participated in the past national salvation struggle. The general feeling among the Lao people at this moment is that the people's poverty and suffering will continue to prevail regardless of who rules the country."

The Fourth Power

The standing committees for local administration organizations comprise provincial governors who concurrently serve as general secretary of provincial party organizations with high political influence at both provincial and national levels. There are 112 district committees and 11,424 party cells nationwide while party members can be found everywhere in the Council of

Ministers, military and police units, and mass organizations including economic institutions such as hotels, state enterprises, etc. The party cells will serve as eyes and ears of the state in closely monitoring internal developments and movements of foreigners in the LPDR under the pretext of internal peace and order and national stability.

A source in the Movement of the Struggle for Democracy in Laos (MSDL) said: "As a foreigner coming to Laos as businessman, tourist, or for any purpose, if you notice you will see that you are being watched wherever you go. You are under surveillance by plainclothes police who have been abundantly deployed at hotels, restaurants, night clubs, companies, and government offices. In other words, there is not even one moment that you will be out of their sight. The plainclothes police deployment made following the fall of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has exposed the fear of the Lao leaders of a political change in Laos."

The source revealed that MSDL members and supporters are from different professional fields such as entrepreneurs, technocrats, and scientists. The MSDL, with over 500 members and some 100,000 supporters worldwide, is commanded by the 36-member Supreme Council. The prominent MSDL leaders include Phagna Inpeng Souli-gnathai, MSDL chairman; Khamfan Nouansavan, MSDL chairman for the U.S. zone; Dr. Khamlai Munivong, MSDL chairman for Canada; and Dr. Vittha-gna, MSDL secretary general. The movement is now in the process of preparing for massive campaigns inside and outside the country to create pressure on the Vientiane dictatorial regime, inform the world about realities in Laos, and mobilize the Lao democracy-loving and patriotic people to fight injustices.

Regarding the direction for struggle, an MSDL source revealed to PHUCHATKAN WEEKLY that every measure will be carried out to pressure the Vientiane government to permit multiparty system and free election under UN supervision and to organize a national level meeting in order for the Vientiane government to negotiate with the democracy-demanding side to lay down the direction and rules for joint progress toward democracy, with the United Nations playing the mediator role, and finally to advance Laos toward a genuinely neutral country.

Due to the several changes in the structure of political power and ruling within the party after the Fifth Party Congress as noted earlier, the entire political power has been centered in the Political Bureau and the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and party chairman. The supreme administrative, legislative, and judicial power are all originated from the direct exercise of power by the Political Bureau. Although in practice the prime minister exercises the administrative power, the Supreme People's Council exercises the legislative power, and the court exercises the judicial power, the final decision on who will hold or be removed from a

post or who is right or wrong depends on the fourth power, or the decisive power of the Political Bureau.

Regarding the current situation in Laos, a high-level LPRP source says: Because the SPC members are appointed by the party, with the people exercising their voting duty in accordance with requirement of the law, the fact that 97 percent of the people exercise their voting rights does not mean that the people understand democracy but that they do so out of fear. If they do not vote they would be held guilty by the party for behaving as its enemies and thus be jailed for a minimum of three to six months without trial. For this reason, although there will be an election for the Third SPC in late November, nothing new will happen in Laos. Likewise, judges to the People's Court are appointed by the party. The court will not rule on major cases involving senior party officials before seeking recommendation from the fourth power. The court will obey instructions from the police in ordinary cases. This practice contradicts what is specified in the law. Moreover, although people's rights to participation in protests are specified in the law, in practice people wanting to protest must seek prior permission from the Interior Ministry. In this type of situation the would-be protesters would be arrested before the act and could even be sent for detention in Sam Neua without trial.

Therefore, senior political leaders could commit dishonest practices without fear of prosecution or monitoring because the officials charged with carrying out such duties are the people who execute the leaders' instructions. The class separation currently continues and has never diminished in Lao society. The members of the leadership clique and their relatives live a progressively good life, each owning five to six houses and seven to eight cars. Many of them abuse their power for selfish gain. Their second generation own major businesses, while the ordinary Lao citizens and junior government servants have to struggle ever harder for survival. The public safety issue is secondary. The state welfare system has failed completely. Education and health services which were once government provided now have to be financed by the people themselves, even textbooks and medicine donated from abroad. This is the decaying condition within the party's political leadership and the Lao society which is gradually worsening and waiting to explode.

Chuan Discusses Amnesty Tribunal Ruling

BK1110024092 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Oct 92 p A2

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday he could not ask the Constitution Tribunal to rule on whether the rival parties in the May crisis could be prosecuted unless the Cabinet gives its approval.

He clarified the point at a Democrat Party seminar at Rayong Resort Hotel when his members became vocal about the tribunal stepping in to make a ruling on the rejection of the amnesty decree.

The prime minister defended Interior Minister Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the New Aspiration Party leader, for seeking legal advice from the Juridical Council, which advises the government on legal affairs, before deciding whether to launch prosecutions against those involved in the May clashes.

Chawalit's decision came under attack, with members claiming the council would be used by the executive branch to justify whatever it intends to do.

Chuan said the council comprised legal experts who could be trusted.

"This is not a policy matter and falls under the jurisdiction of the interior minister. And if he has doubts, he can either seek counsel from the Cabinet or from the Juridical Council," Chuan said.

If the Constitution Tribunal was to undertake the task, then the Cabinet had to come up with a resolution to do so first, he said.

According to the constitution, the prime minister can on behalf of the Cabinet, MPs, and any court which has doubt about the constitutionality of a case, to initiate a request for the Constitution Tribunal to interpret legal questions. The tribunal is not permitted to initiate this action.

Observers say that Chuan's comment indicates either he may seek Cabinet approval for initiating the request, or that he is unable to do so because of disagreements within the coalition Cabinet over the issue.

The Democrats want the tribunal to end the issue, but the NAP thinks it isn't wise to do so because it had earlier ruled that the executive decree was constitutional. The coalition partners, when in opposition, asked the tribunal to rule the decree unconstitutional before the Sept 13 election.

Democrat MP for Bangkok Pricha Suwannathat yesterday insisted that the legal matter should be referred to the tribunal because a ruling by the Juridical Council could be questioned.

A top legal expert, meanwhile, said former premier Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and the generals serving under him during the May crisis would have to face trial in a civilian and not a military court if relatives of the May victims filed civil and criminal charges against them.

Prasoet Nasakun, former secretary general of the Juridical Council, said that the generals could not take their cases to the military court because the country is no longer in an emergency or critical situation. Apart from Suchinda, the other generals are still in the military.

"At the time of the May unrest, the country was under emergency rule. But now everything is normal," he said.

Prasoet said it was the right for the Interior Ministry to consult the Juridical Council over the legal question of

whether the House rejection of the decree would remove legal protection from all of those involved.

But he added that the only body which can deliver the final ruling on the legal issue was the Constitution Tribunal.

Senate Speaker Michai Ruchuphan said Friday even if a court was asked to take the cases, it would have to refer the matter to the tribunal to get a ruling on whether the judicial branch can proceed with the cases.

It is, however, the prerogative of the court to decide whether to ask for legal interpretation from the tribunal on the constitutionality of the cases.

Prasoet said that although it seemed the court would eventually be the authority to resolve the nagging conflict, he was concerned that the parties which lose in court would still be discontented.

"If discontent was to continue, then the crisis may return. The best solution should therefore be a compromise by all concerned for the sake of the country's interests," he said.

Phalang Tham de facto leader Maj Gen [Major General] Chamlong Simuang, meanwhile, said he is ready to defend himself if he has to stand trial for leading the prodemocracy demonstration.

He said he was not bothered by the charges filed by a group of eight people led by a Ms Banthoeng Ketwadi against him and Foreign Minister Prsong Sunsiri, Science, Technology and Energy Minister Phisan Munlatsathon and about 3,000 people rounded up in the May protests. The eight people submitted the charges to Naing Loeng police station, which was gutted at the height of the violence.

"I am absolutely confident that I am not guilty because I have tens of thousands of witnesses (who took part in the demonstration)," he said.

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Deputy Governor Chaiwat Sinsuwong, who is a senior Phalang Tham Party member and a leader of the May demonstration, said he had studied the relevant laws and concluded that Suchinda had to stand trial in a civilian court if charges were brought against him because he resigned from the military before May.

"He has to go through the judicial process like any other civilian, and not go to the military court," he said, referring to reports that the generals might resort to military courts to protect themselves.

He was referring to former interior minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Anan Kalinta, former supreme commander ACM Kaset Rotchananin, former army commander in chief Gen Itsarapong Nunphakdi and former First Army Region commander Lt Gen Chainarong Nunphakdi.

Chaiwat said he was not concerned at the prospect of standing trial because the demonstrators were protected by a constitutional clause guaranteeing the people's right to demonstrate peacefully.

Chairwat also shrugged off a call by the Opposition for Chawalit, Phisan and Prasong to quit their Cabinet posts if they had to stand trial.

1992-93 Paddy Output 'Expected To Drop'

BK1210042492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Oct 92 p 21

[Text] Paddy output for the 1992/93 crop year is expected to drop by 1.5 million tons to 19 million tons, according to the president of the Thai Rice Mills Association, Mr Niphon Wongtrakan.

The lower output is based on next year's cultivation, which faces water shortages. It will result in reduced cultivation area.

Mr Niphon said sticky and fragrant paddy, harvested mainly in the North and Northeast, is expected to yield only four and five million tons respectively.

Paddy milled for local consumption is expected to reach four million tons. That for export is expected to be 4.5 millions for the main crop season and 1.5 million tons for the second crop season.

Though the paddy output is to drop next year, rice prices will not be raised as global output is also expected to go up, particularly from rivals like Vietnam, Pakistan and Burma, which are expected to enjoy good yields next year.

The secretary-general of the Office of Agricultural Economics in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Mr Narong Chuphrakop, said he did not expect paddy output for the 1992/93 crop year beginning this November to be more than 19 million tons—17 million tons harvested from the main crop season and less than two million tons harvested from the second crop.

Mr Narong said crop production will drop because of insufficient rainwater and lower water reserves. The second crop will drop because the government announced recently that it will not support second crop farming.

The estimates for paddy output will be known this week.

Vietnam

U.S. Press Comments on Trade Embargo Reviewed

BK0910145992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 25 Sep 92

["Review of American press comments on trade embargo against Vietnam"]

[Text] The California Council for Trade with Southeast Asia, whose headquarters is in San Francisco, has sent a letter to the U.S. President requesting that he lift the embargo. The letter reads in part as follows:

Considering the importance of trade across the Pacific and the harsh competition being faced by the United States and its economy in the Asia-Pacific, we believe the maintenance of the embargo against Vietnam is an act of economic shortsightedness.

In the part dealing with trade, a recent issue of the LOS ANGELES TIMES carried an article entitled "The Gateway to Vietnam." The article says:

No one can predict when the U.S. embargo will be lifted. U.S. business circles are puzzled by the fact that at a time when Japanese, Taiwanese, French, and many other foreign companies have begun to engage in business transactions in defiance of the embargo, Americans are just sitting there, waiting and grinding their teeth in anger.

After analyzing Vietnam's economic potential and its investment law, regarded as the most liberal among developing countries, the article continues:

With a population of more than 67 million, Vietnam is a particularly abundant source of manpower. The results of its agricultural reform in the late 1980's show that Vietnam has rapidly turned itself from a rice importing country to one that is capable of exporting large quantities of rice. Given the essential infrastructure, it is very likely that a similar recovery can be achieved in other sectors.

The embargo against Vietnam has been imposed since 1964—the time when the United States made a massive deployment of expeditionary forces in South Vietnam. Since then, it has cooked up various reasons in order to continue the embargo.

At present, the U.S. keeps on inventing stories that live American soldiers are still being detained here and there in Vietnam as a pretext for pursuing its hostility policy toward Vietnam, as well as to serve the special design of the ruling circles in the struggle for the U.S. presidency. This has also been exposed by the American press.

In its 15 September issue, the NEW YORK TIMES carried a letter from author (Shandon), which reads in part as follows:

The war in Indochina has been over for almost 20 years now. It is time for the U.S. Government to acknowledge this fact and to act accordingly. The first step is to normalize relations with Hanoi. This will quickly lead to a solution to the issue of prisoners of war and the missing in action [MIA]. Otherwise, it is Washington and not Hanoi, that is heavily responsible for prolonging the sufferings of U.S. families whose loved ones have been reported missing. Mr. Bush, too, must bear the responsibility for his backward methods of solving this foreign policy issue.

Mr. Terzano, president of the U.S. Vietnam War Veterans Organization, has criticized the U.S. Government for its erroneous views on the issue of U.S. MIA's, as well as for not telling the U.S. people the truth on every facet of the U.S. intervention in Vietnam. In a newspaper article, he wrote:

Vietnam is not a haunting memory that must be buried; it is a country that is striving to integrate itself into the community of nations. It is also a country that has shoved the war back to the past and made friends with thousands of U.S. war veterans who had taken part in the Vietnam war. This country is looking forward to the day when U.S. products can be sold in its markets, and U.S. technology become an element of its daily life.

However, before this can happen, we must begin to speak the truth and stop making war with Vietnam in every domain. First of all, we must lift the embargo.

Commentary on U.S. MIA's, 'Outmoded Policy'

*BK0910014092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 8 Oct 92*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In mid-September the U.S. Select Senate Committee organized a controversial meeting on the MIA issue. The committee failed to bring about any conclusions against Vietnam. As the U.S. Congress put it, they have no evidence for a charge against Vietnam.

After the meeting, Washington sent a delegation led by General Thomas Needham to Vietnam. However, it did not get any information on live sighting reports on American soldiers. Gen Thomas Needham said in Hanoi that he had no evidence to prove that American soldiers are still being detained in Vietnam. Earlier, former U.S. Foreign Secretary Henry Kissinger said he did not believe that Hanoi is still keeping American prisoners of war.

The Voice of America in its 15 September broadcast said Vietnam has made positive changes. It has been cooperating with the U.S. to settle the MIA issue. According to the radio, the American public wonders when the U.S. Government will lift their embargo against Vietnam. They maintain that Vietnam has shown its goodwill in solving the MIA issue and [word indistinct] to normalize its relations with the United States.

Is it right for the U.S. to cling to its outmoded policy against Vietnam?

Radio Comments on U.S. Presidential Election

*BK1010063892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 9 Oct 92*

[Commentary by Mai Linh]

[Text] [Announcer] The presidential election contest in the United States has entered the final stage. President

Bush, Mr. Clinton, and the billionaire in Texas, Mr. Perot, are trying their best to gain more votes. Who will be the winner in this political test? Our radio has this to say.

[Mai Linh] The situation became more complicated and very difficult to predict after Mr. Perot decided to run for the election. George Bush had agreed to have a direct talk with voters on the NBC TV system, an extraordinary act in this presidential term. Once again, Bush affirmed that if he wins the election he will certainly boost the national economy and solve unemployment in the country, at which a voter said: You had promised to do such a thing but you have not kept your promise over the past years. We don't want to vote for you.

For his part, Mr. Clinton also advanced a number of interesting subjects, such as job generation and the MIA issue, a priority of his administration if he is elected. In fact, American voters have acknowledged commitment of Mr. Clinton, the candidate for the democratic party. For this reason, until now, only four weeks before the elections, all the opinion polls show that he is always in the lead with some 10 to 15 percent of the vote more than Bush. However, this is not a decisive factor for their victory at the coming elections. At present, both Bush and Clinton can hardly get 270 electoral votes to win the election only if Mr. Perot got the upper hand in some of the states. In this case, the presidential election will be decided by the House of Representatives according to the U.S. Constitution. In short, we must say that all the three presidential candidates are confronted with a not easy political task.

Commission Formed on Economic Ties With Russia

*BK1010063492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 9 Oct 92*

[Text] The recent negotiations between Hanoi and Moscow on the promotion of economic relations between Vietnam and the Russian Federation have brought about a good result. An intergovernmental commission for economic and commercial cooperation has been formed. An intergovernmental agreement on exchange of 850 million U.S. dollars worth of goods was signed and a series of documents on guaranteeing investment capital for the operations of a joint venture were drawn up.

TAP CHI CONG SAN Delegation Visits China

BK0910145792 Hanoi VNA in English 1416 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 9—A delegation of the TAP CHI CONG SAN (COMMUNIST REVIEW) led by Assistant Professor and Candidate Dr. Nguyen Phu Trong, editor-in-chief of the magazine, visited China from Sept. 27 to Oct. 8 at the invitation of QIUSHI (TRUTH SEEKER), the political and theoretical organ of the Communist Party of China CPC Central Committee.

It was received on Sept. 29 by Ding Quangen, secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Border Dispute Talks Reportedly To Begin 15 Oct
OW1410132992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 14 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi, Oct. 14 KYODO—Vietnam and China will kick off negotiations on their border dispute in Beijing on Thursday [15 October], reliable sources here said Wednesday [14 October].

The talks will be the first centered solely on the territorial issue since the two countries normalized diplomatic relations last November after a 13-year suspension.

Attention is focused on whether Hanoi and Beijing can move to ease the tensions heightened by China's renewed claim over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, political analysts said.

The Spratlys, which China calls the Nansha and Vietnam the Truong Sa, consist of hundreds of islets and reefs.

Six countries—China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei—claim all or part of the Spratlys.

New Leaders Greeted by Russia, DPRK, Cuba
BK1010091192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Oct 92

[Text] Foreign leaders sent their congratulatory messages to SRV President Comrade Le Duc Anh, SRV Prime Minister Comrade Vo Van Kiet, and SRV Chairman of the National Assembly comrade Nong Duc Manh, who were elected at the SRV Ninth National Assembly's First Session.

The message from Russian Federation President Yeltsin to SRV President Le Duc Anh says: I would like to congratulate Your Excellency on your election to the lofty position of President of the SRV. I sincerely wish you many achievements in carrying out your important tasks for the interests of the Vietnamese people.

The message from Russian Acting Prime Minister Gaydar Yegor Timurovich to SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet says: I would like to congratulate Your Excellency on your election as the Prime Minister of the SRV. I am convinced that Russian-Vietnamese cooperation for mutual interest in various domains will be increasingly developed.

The message from Russian Supreme Soviet Chairman Khasbulatov to SRV National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh says: On behalf of the Russian Federal Supreme Soviet and myself, I would like to extend to Your Excellency my best wishes on your election as the SRV National Assembly Chairman.

The message from DPRK President Kim Il-Song to President Le Duc Anh says: I would like to convey to Your Excellency my warmest congratulations on your

election as President of the SRV. I wish Your Excellency many achievements in your lofty tasks for the prosperity of Vietnam.

The message from DPRK Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk to Comrade Vo Van Kiet says: On your election as Prime Minister of the SRV, I would like to convey my warm congratulations. I wish you many achievements in your tasks.

The message from the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Chairman Yang Hyong-sop says: On this occasion, I am convinced the friendship and cooperation between our People's Assembly and the SRV National Assembly will be further consolidated and developed. I wish you, comrade, good health and ever greater achievements in your lofty tasks.

The message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and Cuban President to President Le Duc Anh says: On your election as the President of the SRV, I am very pleased to convey to you my warm greetings. I wish you many achievements in your lofty tasks. We are very delighted to note that the friendship and the existing solidarity between Cuba and Vietnam are being strengthened and consolidated despite various challenges posed by the complicated international situation currently. Please allow me, Comrade Le Duc Anh, to once again affirm our strong determination in the struggle for the socialist construction and goals regardless of pressure and unfair embargo imposed on us by the U.S. imperialist.

The message from Fidel Castro, in his capacity as chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers to Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet says: I am very pleased to learn of your election as Prime Minister of the SRV. I would like to convey to you, my warmest greetings, and I wish you many achievements in your tasks.

Do Muoi Sends Condolences on DPRK Figure's Death

BK0810145392 Hanoi VNA in English 1431 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 8—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Do Muoi has sent his condolences to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee over the death of So Chol, ex-political member of the WPK Central Committee.

DPRK Envoy Gives Film Show on Party Anniversary

BK0910143792 Hanoi VNA in English 1411 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 9—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Vietnam Yi Hong gave a film show here [words indistinct] in celebration of the 47th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Among his guests were Le Xuan Trinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee [CC], minister, deputy director of the government office, and Pham Van Chuong, deputy head of the External Relations Department of the CPV CC.

Minister Le Xuan Trinh and Ambassador Yi Hong raised toasts for the further strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two peoples.

Commentator Examines Ties With Malaysia

*BK1010063692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 9 Oct 92*

["Article" by Mai Linh on Vietnam-Malaysia relations]

[Text] [Announcer] The Malaysian sultan has expressed his wish for the extension of Malaysia-Vietnam cooperation in various fields in the interests of both nations and the whole region. Receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Tat To, who came to present his credentials, the Malaysian sultan accepted that Malaysia is willing to part with its experience to help Vietnam rebuild its economy and to encourage Malaysian entrepreneurs to take part in projects in Vietnam. On this occasion, our radio has this to say on the Malaysian-Vietnamese relations:

[Mai Linh] In recent past, especially in the last three years, the Vietnamese-Malaysian relations have taken positive developments. The two countries have cooperated with each other in solving the Cambodian issue, and for its part, Malaysia has made notable contributions to the implementation of the Paris agreement on Cambodia. High-level government delegations of the two countries have exchanged visits, including the visit to Malaysia in January 1992 by Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and a visit to Vietnam by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, in late April. Besides, the two sides also exchanged scientific, technical and economic delegations to have a better mutual understanding and trust. As a result, the two sides have signed a number of agreements on cooperation in various fields. At present, Malaysia is one of the six ASEAN countries which are the biggest investors in Vietnam with a total capital of about 75 million U.S. dollars, and the two-way trade between Vietnam and Malaysia increased from 20 million U.S. dollars in 1985 to some 100 million in 1991. Malaysian Sultan Azlan Shah has just reaffirmed that Malaysia will be ready to help Vietnam rebuild its economy and share all experiences with Vietnam by encouraging entrepreneurs to take part in projects in Vietnam.

Radio Reviews Economic Relations With Singapore

*BK1510050892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 12 Oct 92*

["Radio Opinion" on Vietnam-Singapore relations]

[Text] Vietnam and Singapore are entering an era of further bilateral economic agreement, it was said by Lim Boon Heng, Singapore senior minister of state for trade and industry, at the recent signing ceremony of the Singapore-Vietnam trade agreement granting each other the most-favored-nation status.

Implementing the Vietnamese Government's policy to be friends with all countries in the world, Vietnam always sets great store to its friendly and cooperative relations with all countries, especially neighboring countries including Singapore. Realities have affected the developments in the relations between Vietnam and Singapore.

Exchange visits between Vietnamese leaders and Singapore leaders, for example the former premier of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew last April, marked a new step of development in the relations between the two countries. Since then visits have been made between delegations of the two countries to prepare for doing business in the near future.

At present Singapore is one of the biggest trade partners with Vietnam. Counter trade turnover between Vietnam and Singapore has increased from \$110 million in 1989 to \$890 million in 1991. In the first six months of this year alone trade volume increased by 14 percent, (?proclaiming) \$530 million compared to the same period last year.

Earlier this year the two countries signed agreements on aviation and navigation cooperation. They plan to sign an agreement on investment (?protection). Singapore considers Vietnam one of the fastest growing markets. It is to send nine trade delegations to Vietnam this year and is expected to participate in the trade fair Indochina [word indistinct] in Ho Chi Minh City scheduled in November 1992. Up to now 25 Singaporean companies including Singapore Airlines, (Impertil) and (Steamway) Company have been operating in Vietnam and many others have applied for permits to open offices in Vietnam.

On trade relations between the two countries, Mr (Renee J. Abkhaing), head of the Singaporean delegation of trade and investment during a recent visit to Vietnam said the relations between the two countries have seen fine development. The visit to Vietnam this time is to seek more business with Vietnam. The process is in train for the Singaporean [word indistinct] with Vietnam. Embassies of Vietnam and Singapore have been set up in their respective countries.

All this proves that former Premier Lee Kuan Yew was correct when he said that there are many opportunities in Vietnam for foreign investment to support focus on Vietnam. [as heard]

New Cabinet Listed; Forestry Minister Not Named

BK1410142192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Oct 92

[Text] Dear friends: Today, 1 October, is the 11th working day of the Ninth National Assembly. The National Assembly met in plenary session at the conference hall during the morning. It ratified, through secret balloting, the namelist of members of the government submitted by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, and the namelist of the vice president and members of the National Defense and Security Council recommended by President of the State Le Duc Anh.

After the results of the voting were announced, the deputies voted for the passage of the National Assembly's resolutions on the ratification of these namelists. The following are the namelist of members of the government and the namelist of the vice president and members of the National Defense and Security Council, which had been voted for passage by the National Assembly this morning:

Namelist of members of the government submitted by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet:

1. Deputy prime ministers: Phan Van Khai, Nguyen Khanh, and Tran Duc Luong.

2. Ministers:

—Minister of national defense: Doan Khue.

—Minister of interior: Bui Thien Ngo.

—Minister of foreign affairs: Nguyen Manh Cam.

—Minister of justice: Nguyen Dinh Loc.

—Minister of finance: Ho Te.

—Minister of science, technology, and environment: Dang Huu.

—Minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare: Tran Dinh Hoan.

—Minister of education and training: Tran Hong Quan.

—Minister of public health: Nguyen Trong Nhan.

—Minister of culture and information: Tran Hoan.

—Minister of building: Ngo Xuan Loc.

—Minister of water conservancy: Nguyen Canh Dinh.

—Minister of communications and transport: Bui Danh Luu.

—Minister of agriculture and food industry: Nguyen Cong Tan.

—Minister of marine products: Nguyen Tan Trinh.

—Minister of heavy industry: Tran Lum.

—Minister of light industry: Dang Vu Chi.

—Minister of energy: Thai Phung Ne.

—Minister of trade: Le Van Triet.

—Minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission: Do Quoc Sam.

—General State Inspector: Nguyen Ky Cam.

—Governor of the State Bank: Cao Sy Kiem.

—Minister and chairman of the Ethnic Minorities and Mountain Region Commission: Hoang Duc Nghi.

—Minister and head of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment: Dau Ngoc Xuan.

—Minister and head of the Government's Organization and Personnel Commission: Phan Ngoc Tuong.

—Minister and head of the Government Office: Le Xuan Trinh.

—Minister of Population Control and Family Planning: Mai Ky.

—Minister of Child Protection and Childcare: Tran Thi Thanh Thanh.

—Ministers in Charge of a Number of Government Affairs: Phan Van Tiem and Ha Quang Du.

The minister of forestry will be recommended by the prime minister and decided by the National Assembly at a later date.

Namelist of the vice president and members of the National Defense and Security Council headed by President of the State Le Duc Anh:

1. Vice president: Vo Van Kiet

2. Members: Nong Duc Manh, Doan Khue, Bui Thien Ngo, and Nguyen Manh Cam.

Nong Duc Manh's Thanks Message at Assembly Closing

BK0910113792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0827 GMT 8 Oct 92

[Message of thanks read by National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh at the closing of the Ninth National Assembly's First Session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 8 October—live]

[Text] Dear Doctor Professor Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi City Fatherland Front Committee; representatives of the Hanoi people; and nephews and nieces: The National Assembly notes that the election of deputies to the assembly was carried out in a democratic atmosphere as stipulated by law, and with a full awareness of citizens' rights and duties. Voters have selected worthy candidates to the highest organ of state power. The election was also an indicator of the people's confidence in the party's leadership. The presence of 395 deputies at the Ninth National Assembly is the fruit of the all-people solidarity bloc and a symbol of the wisdom of our people nationwide. The first session of the National Assembly this time is of great significance because it helps renovate the work style of deputies and the Ninth National Assembly as a whole throughout its term.

At this session, the National Assembly elected the supreme leadership organs and state leaders. The National Assembly is very happy to welcome representatives of the people in the capital who are here to congratulate the Ninth National Assembly on the success of its first session and also to welcome the newly elected state leaders.

On behalf of the National Assembly, I would like to thank the people's representatives and ask them to convey the warm regards of the National Assembly to cadres, combatants, and people throughout the country who have enthusiastically participated in and made the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly a success. [applause]

We welcome the Ninth National Assembly and the success of its first session at the very moment when the people of Hanoi are enthusiastically commemorating the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the capital. It is the National Assembly's hope that people, cadres, and combatants in the capital and throughout the country will seriously implement the Constitution, laws, and resolutions adopted by the National Assembly, enthusiastically engage in production, satisfactorily fulfill their duties, positively participate in learning activities, practice thrift, contribute to restoring social order, and strengthening the socialist legal system, and score greater achievements in building socialism and turn Hanoi City into a prosperous and strong capital, thus making great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred will come true.

Once again, on behalf of the National Assembly, I would like to warmly welcome and thank representatives of the Hanoi people for having come here to congratulate the Ninth National Assembly on the success of its first session. [prolonged applause]

NHAN DAN Hails Success of Ninth National Assembly

BK0910100392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Oct 92

[NHAN DAN 9 October Editorial: "The Beginning of a Great Prospect"]

[Text] After three weeks of urgent and hard work, the Ninth National Assembly's First Session concluded with splendid success. The National Assembly elected leading state agencies and high-ranking state officials; passed the Law on the Government Organization, the Law on the People's Court Organization, and the Law on the People's Organ of Control Organization. This renovates the state machinery a step further in order to meet the requirements in the management and implementation of state affairs in the new situation.

The National Assembly also reviewed the government report on the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in the first nine months of this year as well as orientations and tasks for the remaining months of 1992. It contributed ideas to the draft of the land law for further discussion before the law is submitted to the National Assembly at its next session.

Many people correctly noted that the Ninth National Assembly's First Session was held when our socioeconomic situation has relatively stabilized. Even forces hostile to our system admit this. This achievement,

again, testifies to the correctness of our party's renovative lines. They have helped improve our party leadership and the effectiveness of our government management.

The National Assembly also noted the positive changes in the socioeconomic situation of our nation, while reminding agencies concerned of the prevailing difficulties and ordeals. Indeed, besides the various achievements in state management, shortcomings and weaknesses in the various domains still prevail.

The National Assembly also suggested the government take positive and effective measures to continue to maintain financial and monetary stability, to stabilize market prices, contain inflation, resolve the unemployment problem, restructure the labor force in state-run sectors, and to improve the wage system. The government must also help peasants sell their products, ensure a reasonable price of raw materials for production, closely guide the improvement of production and business, maintain social order and discipline, promote thrift; resolutely curb and eliminate corruption, smuggling, and waste; and satisfactorily supervise the national defense and security tasks. This is to help stabilize the nation in all domains for further development.

One of the most striking features at this National Assembly session is that ideas contributed by voters have been substantially included in the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee's report before the National Assembly. These ideas are consistent with the views raised by National Assembly deputies in the proceedings of the Ninth National Assembly's First Session. This indicates that Vietnamese National Assembly deputies are loyal to the people's aspirations and motivations.

It is noteworthy that our National Assembly is not only a forum for the discussion, formulation, and approval of laws and resolutions, but also an agency for law enforcement as stressed by General Secretary Do Muoi in his speech to the National Assembly.

With its lofty position and responsibility, we hope the National Assembly will speed up and control the implementation of the government's program of action. We hope National Assembly deputies will also take the lead in this, while helping to accelerate production development, encouraging the strict observance of social order and discipline, setting a good example for the people and motivating them to abide by the law, promoting law enforcement at their working and living places, thereby contributing to building a law-governed state in accordance with socialist orientations.

The achievements of the Ninth National Assembly's First Session have opened up new and favorable conditions for the National Assembly to carry out its activities in the days ahead. This guarantees the effectiveness of the National Assembly, which will work hard to meet the people's aspirations and fulfill the wishes of more than 37 million voters and 68 million people throughout the country.

National Youth Congress 15 Oct Morning Proceedings

BK1510064192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Oct 92

[Text] The Sixth National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] has been opened this morning [15 October] at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi with the participation of 800 delegates representing 21 million Youth Union members and youths nationwide.

Prior to the congress, the delegates paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

Attending the opening of the congress were Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi, Advisers to the Party Central Committee Pham Van Dong and Vo Chi Cong, President of State Le Duc Anh, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, many other comrades in the party Central Committee's Political Bureau and Secretariat, mothers of heroes, labor heroes, heroes of the People's Armed Forces, and representatives of various generations of Youth Union cadres.

Also present at the opening session were members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi.

After the opening speech by Comrade Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee, Comrade Ha Duc Duet, secretary of the HCMCYU Standing Committee, presented a report of the Fifth HCMCYU Central Committee in which he assessed the achievements as well as the failures of the Youth Union movement and the nonunion youth movement during the recent term of office of the HCMCYU Central Committee. He also laid down the major objectives to be achieved by the Youth Union movement in the period ahead, with specific attention given to the preparation of substantive action programs for youths and teenagers nationwide to participate in national construction and defense and to build the Youth Union into a reliable reserve brigade of the party.

Addressing the congress, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi praised the many great efforts made by youth union members and youths nationwide in the past through their active participation in the renovation undertaking of the party. He also pointed out the objectives to be achieved by Vietnamese youth union members and youths in order to help advance the country along the renovative path and successfully build socialism in Vietnam.

Radio Voice of Vietnam will carry this speech of Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi in its newscasts.

In the latter part of this morning session, the congress heard a report on the revision of the statute for the HCMCYU.

This afternoon, the congress will split into six groups for debates over particular subjects.

You, friends, are invited to listen to a tape recording of the opening of the Sixth National HCMCYU Congress to be aired this afternoon in the 1800 hour newscast.

Pham Hung Interviewed on Anticorruption Campaign

BK1010081492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Sep 92

[Station correspondent's 29 September interview with National Assembly Deputy Pham Hung, newly elected Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi; recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] In its capacity as the highest-level organ of the people's court system, what is the role of the Supreme People's Court in the campaign against criminal activities, especially corruption and smuggling?

[Pham Hung] "Once legal proceedings are completed and a defendant is brought before the court, we must apply the legal system to guarantee that the case is tried as stipulated by law."

[Correspondent] Based on some past cases, do you have any comments on current efforts to fight corruption and smuggling?

[Pham Hung] "In my opinion, speaking of corruption and smuggling, we must use the term very serious. As far as the struggle against corruption and smuggling is concerned, law enforcement agencies have made great efforts. Yet, in my opinion, based on past court sentences, it must be said that legal proceedings against corruption or smuggling cases are still carried out very slowly. There are many causes."

[Correspondent] Do you have any idea about the main cause?

[Pham Hung] "In my opinion, first of all, it must be said that personnel in charge of investigation and the gathering of evidence to bring a case before the court still find it very difficult to carry out their tasks. Usually, it does not take much time to discover a certain case. Yet, the pace of the investigation process leading to the presentation of a case before the court still remains very slow. Sometimes, a case has already been presented to the court but no final decision could be reached due to a lack of additional investigation results."

[Correspondent] As far as the struggle against corruption and smuggling is concerned, have you ever had the impression that the court at all levels has come under pressure not to reach the correct decisions?

[Pham Hung] "Speaking of pressure, it must be said that following the promulgation of directives from the central government and the National Assembly, attempts to

interfere with the trial process have been reduced very substantially. This does not mean that we no longer come under pressure. This is particularly true with cases of economic violations involving local leading officials or the interests of certain sectors."

[Correspondent] Is there any change in the new law on organization of the court?

[Pham Hung] "The new law on organization of the court contains very fundamental changes. For example, to help judges avoid being pressured by local officials, a constitutional provision will take effect pending approval by the National Assembly. Under the new provision, judges at district and upper levels will all be appointed by the president of the state. This is the first change. Secondly, as far as the trial system is concerned, more stress has been put on judges' right to remain impartial and conduct trials as stipulated by law."

[Correspondent] Should we add another article to the new law to impose more severe sentences on cases of violations by law enforcement officers?

[Pham Hung] "I would say that we should not. The reason is because everything has already been covered by the law. Law enforcement officers who act wrongly must necessarily be dealt with to the full extent of law. I would not recommend that more severe action should be taken against them than ordinary people. As we all know, everybody is equal before the law. Legal action should be based on the degree of the seriousness of offenses."

[Correspondent] This is my last question. In your capacity as a law enforcement official, do you believe that we can succeed in our anticorruption campaign?

[Pham Hung] "Personally, I am very positive that we can."

[Correspondent] Why?

[Pham Hung] "First, we have the support of the people and the determination of the party, state, and the National Assembly. Second, the legislative branch has already been aware of the need to consolidate and invest more in law enforcement agencies so that they can perform their duties. Personally, I am always very happy and willing to meet the press to exchange views."

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. We wish you success in the discharge of your heavy task.

[Pham Hung] "Thank you."

Minister Discusses Fighting Drug Abuse 13 Oct

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[Text] Hanoi, Oct 13 (AFP)—Vietnam has an estimated 500,000 drug addicts and the problem of opium use and cultivation is growing, minister Hoang Duc Nghi said here Tuesday.

Nghi, chairman of the commission for ethnic minorities and mountainous regions, told an international seminar on drug abuse that about 1,000 hectares (2,470 acres) of land in Vietnam was being used for opium poppies.

That estimate would put Vietnam ahead of Thailand but behind Burma and Laos in terms of estimated opium production, said William Beachner, regional director of the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP).

Vietnam has invited the UNDCP to help it draw up a master plan for fighting drug abuse in Vietnam. The groundwork for the plan is being laid during a four-day seminar that opened here Tuesday.

While consumption of refined opium products such as heroin remains negligible among Vietnam's 69 million population, use of opium itself has spread beyond the hilltribes who grow and traditionally use the brown paste, Beachner said.

"They're starting to shoot up dissolved opium in Ho Chi Minh City. It's very serious because of HIV," he said, referring to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and is easily transmitted by shared syringes.

International authorities believe some Laotian and Vietnamese opium is shipped abroad through Vietnamese ports, and they fear the surge in cross-border trade with China will lead to greater drug trafficking.

But Beachner said the full picture would only emerge during the formulation of the master plan, which will take two or three months.

He said two of the most important weapons in the anti-drug battle are international coordination and infrastructure development, the latter so that farmers can switch to crops that are currently too difficult to transport.

Leaders Attend Conference, Praise Good Deeds

BK1110140592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Report by Quang Huong on conference on good people, and good deeds in Hanoi on 8 October; with portions recorded]

[Summary] Dear friends: Yesterday evening [8 October], the first conference on good people, and good deeds was convened at the Vietnam-Soviet Cultural Center in Hanoi on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the capital. Attending the conference were Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Pham Van Dong and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, advisors to the party Central Committee; Comrade Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly; and many comrade leaders in

Hanoi. Some 400 individuals with outstanding achievements in the movement for good people, and good deeds in Hanoi participated in the conference and exchanged views on this occasion.

Comrade Pham The Duyet, secretary of the City Party Committee, and Comrade Le At Hoi, chairman of the City People's Committee, began the conference by reviewing the achievements of the capital over the past 38 years and the initial results of the movement for good people, and good deeds in Hanoi for nearly a year now. Comrade Pham The Duyet said:

[Begin Pham The Duyet recording] Over the past nine months, the movement for good people, and good deeds has developed widely in all wards, villages, plants, and schools. Many party committee echelons and administrative organs have used this movement to stir up the revolutionary spirit, eagerness for creative work, and willingness to help people of all walks of life in the capital. As a result, the city has made progress in all fields. The above-mentioned achievements must be credited to the contributions of many workers, peasants, intellectuals, members of the Armed Forces, security agents, war invalids, ailing soldiers, youths of both sexes, teenagers and children, and outstanding party cadres and members. They have all displayed total devotion to the tasks entrusted by the people. As a typical result of the movement for good people, and good deeds over the past months, 400 people have been directly selected by various establishments and sectors concerned to represent tens of thousands of fine models of good people, and good deeds at this conference today to mark the traditional festival of the capital. On behalf of the City Party Committee, People's Council, and People's Committee, I would like to warmly welcome and congratulate each and every one of you, comrades. [end Pham The Duyet recording]

In expressing their views to the conference, representatives of the movement for good people, and good deeds in Hanoi maintained that whatever positions they held, they all were very happy to contribute their fair share to the campaign to boost business and production operations; improve product quality and design; fight hunger and poverty; improve customer service; keep the city clean; assist dependents of war invalids and fallen combatants, orphans, the elderly or handicapped people, and needy individuals who have nobody to turn to in times of need; maintain public security and order; protect the people's health; and improve the quality of learning activities.

Speaking on this occasion, Pham Van Dong, advisor to the party Central Committee, stressed that the initial results of the movement for good people, and good deeds in Hanoi indicate that the movement responds well to the needs of Hanoi and the country as a whole and shows bright prospects for widespread development and valuable results. He commended people in the capital and other localities on their good deeds. He said:

[Begin Pham Van Dong recording] Let all of us who are present here today emulate and pledge the determination to continue to do all we can to further develop the

movement for good people, and good deeds and ensure even better results. It is my belief that thanks to this movement, more and more good people, and good deeds will emerge in our capital."

It is our hope that in the days to come, Hanoi will turn the movement for good people, and good deeds into a regular move and link it with other revolutionary mass movements to build Hanoi into a civilized city worthy of being the capital of our country.

Pham Van Dong Expresses Views

BK1210135992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Oct 92

[Text] Dear friends: Yesterday, at a meeting to mark the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the capital and to commend individuals who have performed outstandingly in the movement for good people and good deeds in the city, Comrade Pham Van Dong, advisor to the party Central Committee, expressed his views, calling on the people of Hanoi to continue to accelerate this movement. Comrade Pham Van Dong pointed out: During his lifetime, Uncle Ho initiated the movement for good people and good deeds. This movement is of great significance to the capital city of Hanoi and many other localities. The movement shows great prospects for widespread development and valuable results. Based on the initial results of past efforts to accelerate the movement for good people and good deeds, Comrade Pham Van Dong made this proposal:

First, it is necessary to attach importance to key objectives. Key objectives here mean those domains of work, sectors, and localities which play an important role in implementing programs of action designed by the city, are closely associated with the most important policies of agencies in charge of sectors and echelons, and respond to the aspirations and demands of the people in the capital. The local leadership may entrust sectors and echelons with the task of defining key objectives, bearing in mind the need to grasp key objectives and step up supervision over work implementation and the development of the movement. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to follow-up and investigation work to promptly draw experience and work out adequate problem-solving methods. In this way, we will certainly achieve fine results.

Second, as far as supervision over work implementation is concerned, I believe that our greatest concern and our biggest problem rests with the need to find qualified, competent comrade cadres and assign them to the right positions in order to meet established requirements. Let's guard against the bad practice of giving a good report on one's poor performance, or worse still, of making up a report on work one has never undertaken. Many authoritative agencies have deliberately turned a blind eye to this unhealthy situation.

Comrade Pham Van Dong emphatically stressed: It is necessary to praise good people and good deeds. This should be done by the mass media, especially by press organs and radio and television networks. The same

principle should be applied here. There must be experienced, highly motivated, and professional journalists. This is because it involves ideological and educational activities aimed at stirring up people's sentiments. It is necessary to ensure that the contents of articles and talks have the power of persuasion and serve as food for thought for everyone. It is important to know how to build and promote the movement to make it grow both in width and depth. At the same time, the city leadership should know how to exploit the movement and increase the number of good models and use them to effectively help with the implementation of political tasks and the cause of renovation in the capital.

Light dispels darkness. Likewise, if we try really hard, we will help increase the number of good people and good deeds. In summary, it is my belief that by closely linking the city leadership with our persistent efforts to promote the movement for good people and good deeds, Hanoi city will effect constant changes, reach a higher level of development, prove itself worthy of its role as the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and set a shining example for the entire nation to follow.

Council of Ministers Decrees on Housing, Land Taxes

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[Text] On 22 September 1992, the Council of Ministers issued a decree on the enforcement of the law on housing and land taxes. The decree points out:

1. Except for particular cases defined under Article 2 of this decree, land used as residential areas or as project building sites in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is subjected to the law on housing and land taxes.
2. Housing and land tax exemptions shall apply to those plots of land that have been approved by authoritative state agencies for use in the promotion of public interests or for the fulfillment of the goals pursued by charitable or nonprofit organizations. These include land for use in the building of roads, bridges, sluices, public parks, stadiums, dams and dikes, farmland irrigation projects, schools (including child care centers and kindergartens), hospitals (including infirmaries, dispensaries, first-aid stations, and consultation rooms), and cemeteries.
3. Vietnamese citizens or organizations and foreigners or international organizations shall not have to pay housing and land taxes, which are to be paid by landlords instead, as stipulated under the regulations governing housing and land taxes. Foreign investment enterprises, including those with a 100 percent foreign-funded investment capital and joint stock enterprises, which use land after having paid land rental as stipulated under state regulations, shall not have to pay housing and land taxes until after the expiration of their land renting contracts.

The decree also grants housing and land tax exemptions to the following types of land:

- Land used as residential areas for ¼ and 2/4 category war invalids and dependents of fallen combatants under the public assistance program, as well as land used as homesites for the building of houses for social welfare recipients who, in turn, can obtain tax exemptions only on one unit with its floor plan not exceeding a certain limit specified under article 35 of the law on housing and land taxes.

In conclusion, the decree stresses: This decree supersedes Decree No. 270 HDBT dated 4 September 1991 and takes effect as of 1 October 1992. As for the fourth quarter of 1992, taxpayers shall have to pay 25 percent of the tax amount computed for the whole year.

Ministry Unveils Plan for Sustainable Forestry

BK0910151392 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 9 Oct 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 9—The Ministry of Forestry is mobilising forest research institutions and government agencies for highland development in making master plans for sustainable economic development in seven different zones involving most of the country's forest-related activities, announced the ministry's officials.

The seven zones under review are the northwestern region, the midland in northern Vietnam, the southern part of northern Vietnam, the central coastal area, the central highlands, the eastern part of southern Vietnam, and the submerged area in the western part of southern Vietnam. In addition, smaller development projects will be drawn up for more than 40 forest-covered provinces, forestry officials said.

These projects will cover a wide range of activities from afforestation, forest protection and exploitation, to resettlement of nomadic minority people. Special-interest projects will focus on the protection of head-water forests coastal forests and natural parks as well as timber forests for use in the paper-making industry, construction and mining sectors. In the long run, [word indistinct] development of projects will be prepared for better use of forests and barren woodland which are still left waste. These projects are also open to international organisations, foreign companies and NGOs [nongovernmental organizations] willing to invest in the forestry domain.

In the immediate future, efforts will also be made to complete an inventory of projects relating to regional integrated economic development in forestry, agriculture, and industry that go hand in hand with the resettlement of nomadic people in the more than 100 mountain districts. Feasibility studies will start early next year for some of the abovementioned projects, forestry officials said.

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